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Editor Charges Lindbergh Paid Price of Heroes

Points Out How Colonel Grew to Resent Being Source of News

Icy to Some Papers

Hounding by Photographers for Pictures of Son Jon Made Him Desperate

In order to present different phases of the journalistic practices held partly responsible for driving Colonel Lindbergh and his family to England in search of security, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes the following article by the managing editor of Editor and Publisher, discussing the relations of the press and the Lindberghs.

Today's editorial, "Lindbergh and the Press," discusses this same problem.

Arthur T. Robb

Managing Editor of Editor and Publisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—To what extent was Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's decision to seek safety in Europe determined by his belief that the American press was unduly interested in his movements and affairs, that newspaper intrusion had been a factor in the tragic death of his eldest son and that continued invasions of his family privacy imperiled the life of his remaining baby?

It is no secret that Colonel Lindbergh has resented the unsolicited attention of newspapers. He has never understood why the National News Services place him at the head of their lists of "people who live dangerously," why reporters and editors assigned to cover his frequent journeys live tensely during the unannounced flights. Many of them over trackless wilderness.

Played Favorites

When he had news or pictures he believed of general public interest, he personally gave them out for publication to newspapers he liked and respected, and pointedly withheld them from those which had offended him. In this he took no account of the fact that the publications which he blacklisted were those to whom he was of prime news importance, and that his attitude merely whetted their appetite for the news which came without effort to their rivals.

This subtle circumstance underlay the incessant hunt of the picture newspapers and picture agencies for photographs of Baby Jon, the climax of which a few weeks ago apparently fixed Lindbergh's decision to leave America. The story as related in the New York Times seems to have been exaggerated in several important details, but in its brightest colors it is not one in which newspapermen can take pride.

The Photographer's Story

The startled nurse and chauffeur accompanying the child brought home a story of being forced to stop by a large black automobile, from which several men leaped, pointing cameras at the Lindbergh car. According to the photographer, he was alone in his car, a small one.

He did not force the Lindbergh car to stop, but maneuvered close to it and snapped the picture without getting out of his own vehicle. His coup was the conclusion of a long and fruitless siege of the baby and its attendants, in disregard of Colonel Lindbergh's request that no pictures be made of the child. The request has been generally respected.

On few occasions have the representatives of the press seen eye-to-eye with the aviator on news of which he was the central figure. He had little to say to reporters on his cross-country flight in May, 1927, that immediately preceded the hop to Paris.

Was Not Co-operative

He had no publicity retinue, gave out no prepared statements, answered questions with a curt monosyllable if he didn't ignore them. To a press corps accustomed to these accommodations on most of the day's spectacular ventures, Lindbergh presented a new problem. Their offices demanded information, fresh for every edition, and the slim Lindbergh helped them not at all.

It is not surprising that the dearth of authorized facts bred an abundance of guesses, some accurate, some wild, nor is it surprising that the publication of these "pipe dreams" further aggravated the literal-minded flyer and increased his hostility toward offending newspapers.

Accepted It at First

From the moment Lindbergh dropped to Le Bourget Field amid 100,000 Parisians he has not been able to escape the eyes of the press.

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Promoted

Wide World

Viscount Makoto Saito

Named Keeper of Privy Seal to Japanese Emperor

Moderates Gain In Tokyo As Saito Gets Key Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 27—Viscount Makoto Saito, Liberal and former Premier of Japan, today was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, a position close to the Emperor and capable of use to curb reactionary elements in the Government.

Viscount Saito's appointment assures the continuity of liberal policy pursued by his predecessor, Count Shinken Makino. Extreme advocates of militarism and jingoism had hoped for the naming of someone more favorable to their demands. To lessen the agitation by this group, Emperor Hirohito's appointment of Viscount Saito was kept secret until fully accomplished.

Difficult Position

Only a Japanese of national stature could have taken over successfully the Premiership following the assassination of Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai in May, 1932. Viscount Saito took office as a no-party Premier, heading a sort of national government.

It was only nine months since the Mukden incident which started the Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

The liberal-minded Premier Saito held his post until July, 1934. In that time Japan's occupation of Manchuria had been condemned by the League; Japan had given notice of withdrawal from the League; Manchuria and Jehol had been consolidated in the generally unrecognized Manchoukuo; Japanese troops had penetrated south of the Great Wall in China and imposed the Tangku Truce.

Would Reduce Arms

Premier Saito went with the dominant imperialist current. Yet he moderated it somewhat, in line with his traditions of peace and international good will. As Governor General of Korea from 1919 to 1928, he had established civil government there. In 1927, he had headed the Japanese delegation to the Geneva Naval Conference.

Viscount Saito, an Admiral with a service record reaching back to 1873, has stood for reduction of naval arms, but shares the official Japanese demand for equality with Britain and the United States.

In an article published in the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor, he held a year ago that Japan has no quarrel with America, and pleaded for naval reductions all around to relieve the world's burdened taxpayers.

Laval Opposes Embargo on Oil In Defense Talk

Wants League Peace Work Based on Regional Pacts Covering Europe

Socialists Hostile

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 27—Hostile, but hesitating to overthrow the Government at this time, with the Treasury dry and the budget bill not yet passed, the French Chamber of Deputies today listened tensely to Premier Pierre Laval defend his conciliatory policy in the Italo-Ethiopian affair.

Premier Laval declared the so-called "Hoare-Laval Peace Plan" to be the only possible path to peace.

He also warmly contended that extending League sanctions to include an oil embargo would be extending the African war to include Europe.

Today, even more clearly than in the Chamber debate ten days ago, a majority of the deputies showed themselves definitely opposed to Premier Laval's foreign policy. Not only all the Left parties but even certain of the Center groups condemned his vacillating attitude. But this time, as before, it appears probable—though not certain—that the Cabinet will win the final vote of confidence by a precariously slender majority.

M. Laval went straight to the heart of the issue in his declaration stating that the question which the Chamber must decide was whether he had weakened French security by failing to uphold France's obligations under the Covenant and to support the League system of collective security.

Peace Plan Dead

Admitting that the Paris peace proposals were now "dead," after having provoked the resignation of Sir Samuel Hoare as British Foreign Secretary, Premier Laval denied that this implied that his policy of conciliation had failed.

"The way to conciliation remains open," he affirmed. But he acknowledged that the Italian Government had not been very helpful and said that "certain speeches have not facilitated our efforts in this direction."

M. Laval made it clear to the Chamber that he himself was opposed to extending the sanctions to include an embargo on oil on the grounds that they might easily provoke an incident in the Mediterranean and drag France into war.

"I have given a formal undertaking to the British Government," M. Laval said, "that France will come to Britain's aid on sea or land and in the air if British ships were attacked in the Mediterranean. To dispel certain rumors, I wish to renew publicly herewith these assurances."

France May Be Involved

Having given his pledge in full realization that it might involve France in armed conflict, M. Laval declared that he was accordingly doubly anxious to avoid any intransigence toward Italy or any measure, such as an oil embargo, which would increase the danger of a "Mediterranean incident."

Replying to charges that he has weakened France's own security by obstructing the League's collective security system, Premier Laval protested that it is unfair to make the Italo-Ethiopian affair a test case for the League. "Theoretically the League ought to draw its strength from its universality," he declared. "In fact this universality does not exist. Therefore, in actual practice, the League will be condemning itself to impotence if it fails to set itself reasonable limits."

Regional pacts of mutual assistance confined essentially to the European continent should be the basis of the League's activity, M. Laval averred.

Drinking at Football Games Stirs Sports Leaders to Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—A terrific arraignment of the drinking and hoodlum performances of spectators at football games was the feature of the annual meeting of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood yesterday.

Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of Lafayette College; Walter R. Okeson, chairman of the Eastern Football Officials' Committee, and others joined in denouncing the performances of spectators during the recent football season and advocated strong measures for the elimination of drinking at games.

Dr. Lewis's Stand

Dr. Lewis said in part:

"Lovers of football are increasingly concerned over the attitude of that growing minority among the spectators who, under artificial stimulus, make the game unpleasant to their neighbors and even invade the field and interfere with the progress of the game. It is somewhat strange that the phenomenon of offensive drinking is really peculiar to football games.

"More than one man, who would contemplate divorce if his wife asked him to go down cellar for some kindling wood, will rush out and tear down the goal posts at a game with joy."

There are many objections to the practice of public drinking at football games, Dr. Lewis said. Among them he listed:

First—The discomfort to those who really enjoy the game.

Second—The epithets and articles thrown by inebriates at the officials and players.

Third—The permanent effect of such influences on boys of school age;

Fourth—Acts of rowdyism and vandalism both in stands and on the field of play.

Fifth—The increasing numbers of motor accidents on Saturdays and holidays by drivers returning from football games.

Sixth—The unpleasant exhibition which anyone makes of himself under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Okeson called attention to the difficulties encountered by officials in recent games, when referees and field judges had to leave their duties to prevent spectators from invading the field of play and removing the goal posts while the game was still in progress.

Action Expected

These questions will be taken up for action by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the other sports governing bodies which are holding their annual meeting today.

Dr. Mal Stevens, coach at New York University, deplored the gambling and drinking at games, but stated that the job of looking after the welfare of the players was the coaches' first responsibility, and said that as long as the management accepted "hoodlum money" police protection for the players and strong-arm methods were the only solution. Education, especially at home and school, would ultimately help, but stronger methods would be necessary meanwhile.

Counter Peace Plan Drafted by Ethiopia

Basis of Settlement Reported to Include Recognition of Sovereignty and Indemnity From Italy

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 27 (AP)—Reliable sources disclosed today the Ethiopian delegation to the League of Nations has been authorized to discuss peace.

The basis on which the delegation was authorized to talk of a settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian war was said to be a program involving the following five points:

1. Withdrawal of Italian troops from Ethiopia.
2. Recognition of Ethiopia's sovereignty.
3. Payment of an indemnity by Italy.
4. Delimitation of the boundaries between Ethiopia and the Italian colonies in East Africa, by a League of Nations commission.
5. Agreement by Emperor Haile Selassie that Ethiopia would seek foreign economic, administrative and financial assistance and advice, but that Italian influence would not be permitted.

It was officially denied, however, that the Emperor was offering peace terms or that he had agreed to the points outlined.

It was stated the Emperor insisted first on Italian withdrawal from Ethiopia.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Dec. 27

Laval—Opposes Oil Sanction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris— Premier Laval told the Chamber of Deputies he was opposed to oil or other more stringent sanctions, because they would create grave danger of war with Italy. He was fighting for the life of his Cabinet in the long-awaited debate, and is expected to scrape through with a slim majority tomorrow when the vote of confidence comes.

M. Laval assured the Chamber he had promised full armed support to Britain in the event of attack from Italy, in accordance with the League Covenant. For this reason he was doubly anxious to avoid any war threat such as an oil sanction would precipitate.

The call to resign from the Socialists voiced the unspoken wish of a majority of the Chamber, it was agreed, relative to the Laval foreign policy. But the radicals do not dare to overthrow the Cabinet at this time with the Treasury dry and the budget unpassed.

Laval proposes regional pacts: Page 1.

Duties—Canada Proposes $100 Return Exemption

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa— The Government will ask Parliament for a $100 exemption from customs duties for all Canadians returning home from the United States. A bill to this effect, now in preparation, was pledged by the reciprocal tariff agreement with the United States.

Coal—Britain Plans to Socialize Mines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London— The British Cabinet proposed a major stride further into State Socialism, in the form of government purchase of private coal-mine royalties from 4000 private owners, and operation of the mines on a socialized basis. Labor Party members greeted the announcement in Parliament with jubilant cries of "This is Socialism! This spurs the nationalization of England!"

The measure would pay the Church of England and feudal families for their coal holdings, but abolish the royalties which are credited with "sweating the workers," and helping to precipitate the grave social problems that now threaten a nationwide coal strike in January. The Church of England receives $1,850,000 a year from coal royalties, and several peers draw more than half a million dollars a year income from their hereditary holdings.

Simultaneously, a plan was submitted for abolishing the "Queen Anne's Bounty," or tithe, which takes $11,000,000 a year from farmers to support 7000 clergymen of the Church of England, and another $5,000,000 for private holders of tithe rights. The tithe holders would be compensated by state-guaranteed bonds.

Chromite—Refusal of Italian Order Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington— The sale to Italy of Philippine chromite, an essential war material, is contrary to the expressed policy of the State Department, since the ore had not been shipped to Italy in peacetime. American High Commissioner Murphy at Manila was so informed by the department, and this answer to his request presumably will mean a refusal to fill a large order for the ore from Italy.

An important, precedent-setting episode: Page 4.

Stranded—Passengers Abandon Russian Ship

Vladivostok, Russia (AP)— One hundred passengers have abandoned the stranded Soviet steamer Lozovski and are trekking across eight miles of ice to the shore of the Okhotsk Sea. The Lozovski, a 2000-ton freight and passenger vessel, was caught in the ice while en route to Vladivostok from Sakhalin Island, and reported that the ice pressure threatened to crush its hull. Reports from shore points said some groups of passengers have already succeeded in reaching land after a long, arduous tramp.

The ice breaker Krassin set out to aid the Lozovski, but was itself caught in the ice and wirelessed that it had had its engines on full speed for three days and barely moved. A second rescue ship, the Uritski, left Vladivostok carrying dynamite to blast an opening in the ice, as well as needed coal, water and other supplies.

Britain—Mediterranean Conference Hinted

London— Britain may call a conference of Mediterranean League powers to organize joint defenses against possible Italian aggression, it was hinted by authoritative sources, according to the Associated Press. Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia and France have thus far promised support.

Rome— Italy called out approximately 13,000 naval specialists in gunnery for duty, it was said in informed circles here.

In Ethiopia—Skirmishes Dominate Reports

Northern Front— The usual dearth of news continues to magnify small skirmishes beyond their military importance. Italian headquarters announced a clash in which nine Italians were killed and heavier Ethiopian losses claimed, in the Takkaze sector near Afgaga Pass, according to Associated Press report. The real news is less tangible, being found in speculations as to a hard drive from Marshal Badoglio in the near future.

Pressure is believed to be exerted from Rome on the army to hasten its penetration, now that settlement talks are off and sanctions back on the rails. But no evidence of such a drive has yet materialized here. Troop units are consolidating, mopping up doubtful areas, and supply units are building their lines under intense pressure.

North China—Students Intensify Protests

Shanghai— Chinese students held the center of the stage today, with martial law here and in Nanking directed against their activities, and numerous dramatic student episodes publicizing their anti-Japanese protests all over North China. The train commandeered by students and pointed at Nanking, according to the Associated Press, was heading toward a torn-up bridge and being pursued by 500 soldiers in an armored railway car.

At Kaifeng in Honan, a railway station was taken over by the student bands in imitation of the railway coup here. Traffic was in confusion as they demanded free transportation to Nanking, where they would lodge protests against the new North China regime.

Tokyo— Missionary schools under American and British influence were charged by a government spokesman with taking part in the anti-Japanese student uprisings.

Japan—Noted Liberal Gets Key Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo— Japanese liberalism, through a new appointment, retained its hold on a position of key importance in the highest place of influence—the circle of advisers to the Emperor. Viscount Makoto Saito, internationally known liberal and worker for peace, was named to the post of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

State Prison Probe Started By Councilors

Conditions at Charlestown and Concord Subject of Wide Inquiry

Boston Today—*also sees*—District Attorney pursue new course in school job-buying probe—Federal liquor enforcement take 12 per cent of alcohol tax—Dorgan of oath bill fame seek to bar "subversive influence" lines from stage plays—Fish in many varieties featured in Boston market.

Prisons—Executive Council Begins Inquiry

The Governor's Executive Council today launched a thorough investigation into conditions at the State Prison at Charlestown and the Concord Reformatory. Recent attempted breaks at both institutions has focused attention on reputedly execrable conditions.

Acting with unexpected swiftness, the council announced shortly after 12 today that a visit would be paid the Charlestown institution this afternoon.

"This will not be a perfunctory tour," announced Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, who heads the Council, "but it will be a real inquiry into the entire correctional system."

Five convicts made a break from the Concord Reformatory on Oct. 5. On Dec. 3, five men attempted a break from the Charlestown prison.

The Charlestown prison is 130 years old. The Concord reformatory is 50 years old. Both are said to be crowded far beyond their normal limits.

Schools—Foley Questions Music Directors

Opening new channels for the grand jury to pursue when it meets again Monday, District Attorney William J. Foley today questioned four assistant directors of music in Boston schools. It was presumed the men were asked about reports that the position of superintendency of music was offered for sale at prices ranging downward from $2000.

Those interviewed by the District Attorney were: Joseph H. Gildea, Daniel Tierney Jr., Fortunato Sordillo and Joseph F. Wagner. Mr. Wagner has openly charged that he was told he might have the directorship for $2000 and that later the offer was scaled down to $1400. He said he was approached by a judge in connection with the matter.

Developments of the day appeared to be of a confirmatory nature rather than of new disclosures. Because of this, it was surmised that the District Attorney will seek indictments against those supposedly named by Mr. Wagner as being responsible for making the job sale offer.

Names of several men reputedly involved were bandied about Pemberton Square courthouse today, but the District Attorney would not confirm any of the various rumors.

William A. Reilly, former member of the school committee, who talked with Mr. Wagner at one time concerning the latter's charges of attempted job sale, was cleared of complicity in the affair by the dis-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Blocks Reds

Wide World

Dr. Gabriel Terra

President of Uruguay

New York Rackets Cornered in Hands Of Mystery Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Business in the richest city in the nation is in the thrall of 12 or 15 major racket criminals, "mostly totally unknown to the public," whose method of victimization is based on the systematic extortion of money.

It is thus that the extraordinary grand jury for New York County's racket inquiry sums up four months of daily sessions in which it has heard testimony on more than 80 different cases and from 500 witnesses, seen the conviction of 28 loan sharks and helped forge the first weapon in the State against the unwillingness of racket victims to testify—a contempt citation for evasive answers.

Jury Wants to Be Excused

The panel, composed of 23 businessmen and headed by N. L. Seton Lindsey, vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, now asks that its members be permitted to return to their business affairs and that a new grand jury be drawn, stating that it would take two grand juries, working simultaneously two or more years, to lift the racket incubus from local industry.

The work of providing the prosecutor with the power of subpoenaing witnesses and compelling their testimony will continue to be the chief function of the jurors while the racket chieftains remain in the "unknown" category and the witnesses in the unwilling class.

Governor Must Decide

The request for a successor panel will require an order from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to continue the extraordinary term of the Supreme Court called for the inquiry, with Justice Philip J. McCook presiding. This will be forthcoming, according to Thomas E. Dewey, special racket prosecutor, who said the Governor was "insistent" that the investigation proceed "without interruption until its objectives have been accomplished."

Clarifying its methods of procedure, which, save in the case of the loan shark racket, has brought no indictments, the retiring grand jury observes that "indictments for individual crimes committed in the course of large organized criminal enterprises have never stamped out rackets."

Racket extortion is practiced here chiefly "through pretended trade and protective associations, labor union racketeers or plain intimidation," the panel reports.

Philippines Face Task Of Readjusting Trade

Problems of the New Philippines

Fifth of Six Articles

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, who as a guest of the Philippine Government, attended the Inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth.

For 25 years, through the operation of free trade, the Philippine and the American markets have been knit into one another. Some of the islands' industries, in the words of the Philippine Economic Association, have become spoiled children. They have followed the usual course of industries enjoying a protected market; have grown fat and lop-sided. It has been a wonderful joy-ride, on the whole and despite the depression years.

Cutting Out Chief Market

But now all that may change. Under the pressure of American producers who wanted protection from Philippine exports, the Tydings-McDuffie Act provides that, after five years, export taxes amounting in the first year to 5 per cent of American import duties, shall be applied to all Philippine shipments to the United States. In the tenth year the tax rises to 25 per cent.

Today more than 80 per cent of Philippine exports go into the United States, and it is estimated that from 37 per cent to 63 per cent of them will be wiped out with the imposition of the first export tax of 5 per cent. These may be high estimates, it is hard to figure on just how much cost adjustment the island producers will be able to make.

But such adjustments always pinch first upon the wage-earner or the share-cropper. Therefore, serious economic and social consequences in the islands may be anticipated as inevitable.

Only upon the specific promise of President Roosevelt to review the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, did the Filipinos accept the legislation.

Doubt on Trade Conference

"In Manila, it is expected that President Roosevelt will call a joint trade conference early in 1936, but in Washington much more doubt exists as to its exact date. There is even some likelihood that the issue will drag along, and the conference may not be called until after the November elections.

The situation is uncertain and, except that its solution would encourage business stability in the islands, there is no absolute necessity for revising the Tydings-McDuffie provisions until just before they go into effect, in 1941.

When the conference is held, the likeliest prospect is that a compromise will be reached, giving the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Soviets Ousted By Uruguay To Bar Red Revolt

Passports Handed to All Members of Legation in Montevideo

Troops Are Mobilized

Action Follows Rumors of Imminent Trouble Stirred Up by Communists

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Republic of Uruguay today broke relations with Soviet Russia.

The Uruguayan Foreign Office handed his passports to Alexander Minkin, the Russian Minister. It also gave passports to the other members of the Russian Legation.

The action was regarded as part of strong precautionary measures against rumors of an armed rebellion inspired by Communist sources.

Uruguay had been the only South American nation to recognize the Government at Moscow. The break was largely a ramification of the Communist uprising in Brazil, Uruguay's neighbor, last month.

A Brazilian Government communication charged that instructions to leaders of the abortive November rebellion were dispatched from Montevideo.

Brazil Also Blamed Soviet

The chief instigator of the uprisings was alleged to be Luiz Carlos Presters, associated with the Third Internationale.

The Brazilian Government complained that the Soviet Legation itself was implicated in the sending of revolutionary instructions to Brazil.

Its communication followed numerous recent accusations by South American politicians and press that widespread Communistic agitation was being directed from Montevideo.

Raids and troop movements accompanied the Uruguayan Government's activities in the face of reports of an imminent insurrection within its own borders, but nothing was found immediately to confirm the rumors.

Border Closely Watched

Automobiles and trains leaving and entering Montevideo were closely watched, troops reinforced the supervision along the Brazilian and Argentine borders, and police descended on the homes of several alleged oppositionist elements.

Even supporters of the Government of President Terra, which was reorganized last March with creation of new portfolios, came under surveillance. The houses of two government men were reported raided, with one of the supporters arrested, but later released.

The Government first denied the taking of precautions, although Deputy Angel Cusano recently asserted in the Chamber of Deputies that the administration was ready to check any rebellious movement.

Sabotage on Tourist Trade

Reliable sources now attributed the revolt rumors to an attempt to harm the great tourist traffic which flows at this season from Argentina to Uruguay.

Deputy Cusano also charged recently in the Chamber that the Soviet Legation here was implicated in activities designed to form an anti-government united bloc of oppositionists and Communists.

Uruguay has been not only the sole South American nation to have diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, but also the only one with which the U. S. S. R. has had direct trade relations.

Argentina, under the late Provisional President Uriburu, expelled the headquarters of the South American division of the Amtorg Trading Corporation from Buenos Aires on the grounds that it was involved in extremist agitation.

Argentine Remains Cool

The trading corporation has maintained its South American center since then in Montevideo.

Argentine Socialists, who are moderate in tendencies, suggested several months ago that Argentina resume relations with Russia, but the Government gave the suggestion of a cool reception.

After the uprisings in Brazil, the Argentine Government cabled to the Brazilian Government its stand of mutual solidarity in repression of extremist agitators.

The Soviet Minister was invited to an official banquet Chancellor Espalter gave last night for the diplomatic corps, but he failed to attend.

Izvestia Says Uruguayans Resent Trade Monopolies

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Government newspaper Izvestia asserted today that a sizable movement was developing in Uruguay against monopoly in different branches of trade and industry.

This movement, said Izvestia, "is in answer to the interests of the ruling circles and foreign capital."

The newspaper referred particularly to a bill on the monopoly of the milk trade which it said was approved in the Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies upon the insistance of the Minister of Industry.

"Indignation over this Government policy," said Izvestia, "is growing among the masses."

Yellow Press Is Accused of Obscuring Real Cause of Lindbergh Exile to England

Colonel Had List of Papers Which He Barred From News or Pictures He Gave Out to Reporters —He Called Them Unfair

Others He Respected and Helped

(Continued from Page 1)

No unpleasant friction marked the first few weeks after his return here. Apparently he accepted the popular verdict that he was the moment's hero.

It was not until he began touring the country, showing himself for popular acclaim in scores of cities, that the attentions of the press again irked him. He was not seeking personal glory, was sincerely convinced that his flights were contributions to the advancement of aviation and the popular interest and confidence in air travel.

Whenever possible he arranged to keep reporters and photographers away from his machine on landings and takeoffs.

Sought to Avoid Accidents

He wanted no accidents and had no patience with a photographer who would risk his own life and imperil the plane and its occupants for the sake of a striking shot. He avoided interviews by hustling away from fields surrounded by police and committee members, but reporters assigned to talk to Lindbergh used all sorts of expedients to avoid returning empty handed to the office.

In 1928, when he was mapping routes for air-mail service, he stopped at a small southern city tired after an all-day flight and went to bed early. At 2 o'clock in the morning, there was a knock on his door and a loud voice proclaimed its owner a deputy sheriff who had to see the flyer at once.

Awake Even If Sleepy

Lindbergh admitted him and heard again the routine questions that had been put to him a thousand times in the previous year. He listened patiently until the "deputy sheriff" asked, "Are you engaged to be married?"

"You're another reporter!" exclaimed the sleepy Colonel.

His unwelcome guest was sent on his way, another recruit to the army which had begun to denounce Lindbergh as "swell-headed," "high-hat," a "spoiled child who ought to be spanked."

He never conceded that the press should be concerned for his safety on the many flights he made without telling anyone his destination. "Lindy Lost" headlines were fairly frequent between 1928 and 1930, whenever he failed to appear at the spot the press expected him.

Angered at Headlines

They angered him and made contacts with him particularly unpleasant for the newspaper people who next met him. Reports of his death were also frequent, though seldom published. Scores of such rumors, some of which originated on gossipy Wall Street wires, have been checked down and out by press associations. All have to be investigated, despite annoyance to their subject.

After his marriage to Anne Morrow, his attitude toward the press became more tolerant. He did not complain when the San Francisco newspaper men assigned to cover his glider experiments at Del Monte, Calif., in 1930, carried out their orders to keep him always in sight, by renting hotel rooms above him, below him and across the hall.

Gave Daily Interviews

He gave daily interviews and permitted telephone calls at all hours, kept the men informed of his flight schedule and destination—and the reporters did their part by leaving him and his bride in the seclusion they desired.

On this occasion, there was no keyhole peeping and no mad rush in automobiles to trail the couple on their occasional motor trips. The 18-day association concluded with an informal dinner given by the newspapermen for the flyer.

His anger was roused again by the New York Mirror's exclusive announcement that Mrs. Lindbergh was expecting the birth of her first child.

An Heir to the Throne

The announcement was defended by the newspaper's editor as being of equal public interest with similar news of an expected heir to a throne, but this was questioned by many other editors and news service executives. This might be considered the first serious press invasion of the family's privacy.

With the return of the mother and child to the Morrow estate in New Jersey, the home and grounds were literally besieged by photographers. They scaled walls, climbed trees, tried to set their cameras in position for a chance shot of the infant, but the world's most photographed man balked every trick to add his son's picture to the thousands of himself on file in newspapers' libraries. No pictures were made or published until he gave out to a selected list of newspapers several snapshots he had taken with his own camera.

Denied Certain Papers

He released the pictures on the condition that none of them was to be available to the New York Evening Journal, New York American, New York Daily News, New York Mirror or New York Graphic. All of these newspapers had refused to accept the father's ban as binding upon them and had printed the picture simultaneously with the favored papers, getting their prints by unrevealed methods.

Of all Lindbergh's collisions with newspapers, this was the most unfortunate. He recalled it bitterly in asking newspapers not to photograph Jon, implying that he believed the press furor over the pictures of Charles had been a major factor in attracting the kidnaper to the baby's bedside two years later.

Difficult to Follow

It is difficult to follow this reasoning or to place the entire blame on the photographers and their officers. A less intransigeant attitude on the Colonel's part, an appeal to the responsible editors rather than brusque irritable bickering with the field forces would probably have stopped the siege immediately.

It is doubtful that any news story ever exceeded in human interest the announcement that the Baby Charles had been kidnaped. The frantic parents and the frustrated police welcomed the assistance of newspapers in broadcasting all facts that might lead to apprehension of the kidnaper.

They used the freely offered facilities of the press to plead that the infant be given proper food and medical attention. More than 150 reporters flocked to the secluded Sourland Mountain estate and were welcomed and fed by the family. They set up field headquarters on the grounds and moved freely over the entire premises. Then, when it appeared that the story would not end quickly, Col. Henry Breckinridge, friend and adviser of Colonel Lindbergh, requested the newspaper forces to leave the grounds. The request was immediately granted. The reporters and photographers moved down the road a mile and subsequently to Hopewell, four miles distant.

Tabloids Caused Complaint

Then the Colonel made a request that neither he nor his representatives be followed when they left the estate. This also was acceded to and generally respected, though a few days later Colonel Lindbergh issued a public statement complaining that the continued following of his representatives by newspapermen made it impossible to establish contact with the supposed representatives of the kidnaper.

His criticism, it appeared, was directed against two reporters for New York tabloid newspapers. On several occasions, Colonel Lindbergh publicly expressed his appreciation of the co-operation extended by the press in general.

Many stories were withheld from publication at the request of the Colonel and some were withdrawn on his representation that their publication would hamper the search for the baby.

All news services and New York newspapers killed the story on the Treasury Department's order tracing the ransom banknotes for more than 24 hours. Then the New York Daily News, on the ground that the news was already known to thousands and that its suppression would serve no purpose, published the story and the ransom note numbers, and Col. Lindbergh agreed to its general release.

Held Back News to Help

Colonel Lindbergh felt that the News had been unduly aggressive in handling this information and differed with its editors on most aspects of the kidnaping story.

But the Daily News, with which Colonel Lindbergh had long been unfriendly, suppressed one of the first big beats in the case—the negotiations of Dr. Condon—until after the ransom had been paid, in order not to hinder the search.

The tremendous public clamor, some of it from newspapermen, that the deluge of publicity was making it impossible for the Colonel to get in touch with the kidnaper, has been proved by events to have been ill founded. Colonel Lindbergh made it plain at the time that his complaints of press interference with his movements were not generally applicable, but were directed against a few individuals who declined to follow the accepted policy of complete co-operation with the searchers.

Raised Question of Policy

Thoughtful journalists then doubted the soundness of the newspapers' partial abdication of their reporting function, through suppression of confirmed facts and printing of others suggested by police and family, known to be false, but thought to be useful in the campaign.

Divided counsels prevailed, but it must be set down here that with few exceptions newspapermen on the case shared with the family the view that the child's safe return was paramount and the arrest of the criminal secondary.

The facts demonstrated at the Hauptmann trial prove that Colonel Lindbergh was not prevented by the press from meeting Dr. Condon nor from paying the ransom, and that, in any event, the child's life had ended before any newspaper had heard of his disappearance.

During the past three years, since Colonel Lindbergh's request that his son, Jon, be permitted to live a normal, unmolested life and that no pictures be made of him, general calm has prevailed.

Newspapers have had their troubles keeping an eye on the Colonel and his wife in their many long flights, but the ancient annoyance of interviews has been abandoned.

The crash of Will Rogers and Wiley Post last summer made newspapers extremely conscious of Lindbergh's perilous career, and he has continued to regard his comings and goings through the air as strictly his own business. And he has continued to resent newspaper check-ups on his passage from one point to another as unwarranted meddling in his life.

It is easily understood that he found nothing innocent in the persistent attempts of the New York Mirror photographer to get Jon's picture and that the household living under the shadow of the 1932 tragedy believe that one reckless cameraman in an automobile might unconsciously point the way to a new kidnap attempt.

Condemned by Press

Newspaper comment to date has been unsparingly critical of the stunt. One major picture agency this week announced that it had no picture of the baby, had never attempted to get one and had ordered its London branch to do nothing which might be construed as an invasion of the family's privacy.

It is likely that this policy will be generally followed for obvious practical as well as humane reasons.

No American, except possibly the President, has produced more news during the past eight years than Colonel Lindbergh. His feats in aviation have been spectacular and frequent. His rare public statements have usually been sensational.

A Story of Gladness

His courtship and wedded life made a story of gladness for the millions and contained elements that the dullest journalism could not ignore.

His scientific achievements are news of prime interest. His journalistic contributions have been noteworthy. All apart from the 1932 tragedy, his recent life has commanded newspaper attention, a fact which he appreciated. He did not resent publicity if it conformed to his standards of accuracy and utility. He detested writing which sensationalized his feats or peeped behind the curtains of his household life. He had pronounced prejudices in favor of some newspapers and equally pronounced abomination of others. He could see no good in the latter or any of their works, antagonized them on every occasion and succeeded in making them more eager to outwit him.

At Start of New Phase

Colonel Lindbergh came into prominence at a moment when metropolitan journalism was entering a new phase. The gossip columns had introduced the practice of discussing the most intimate affairs of anybody. A recent development has been the smuggling of a newspaper camera into an operating room during a Caesarian operation, and the last few years have produced several surreptitious snapshots of executions.

Newspapers that were feeding on such strong meat did not regard themselves as trespassing when they tagged at the heels of Colonel Lindbergh on his journies, nor even when they tried to photograph his baby from a stone wall or a tree. It was a part of the ultracandid journalistic era. It represented a philosophy that Colonel Lindbergh could not accept and one with which he would not compromise.

Many newspapermen regarded it as transient, productive of too many difficulties to become a permanent part of the American newspaper structure, but Colonel Lindbergh is apparently not content to await the evolution. He leaves it behind, preferring a land where a man's house is his castle, sacred alike against the unbidden entrance of the King and the gentlemen of the press.

AMERICA—WHERE EVERY MAN'S HOME IS *NOT* HIS CASTLE.

Reprinted from New York World-Telegram

Governor Denies Plan To Reprieve Hauptmann

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 27 (AP)—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman indicated today he had no reason now to reprieve Bruno Richard Hauptmann. Confronted with published reports that he was prepared to grant Hauptmann a 30-day stay of execution, should the court of pardons refuse clemency, the Governor, through his press representative, William Conklin, said "At the present time I have no such plan in mind."

Under the constitution, the Governor may grant reprieves for 90 days after "conviction." This has been interpreted by the courts to mean 90 days after all appeals have been exhausted and a new date set for carrying out the sentence. In Hauptmann's case, this would mean the Governor could stay execution until March 12.

Government Drafts Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Francis R. Wilcox, specialist in agricultural economics in the University of California agricultural extension service, has been drafted by the Federal Government to assist in its program of developing farm products exports. He has been granted a year's leave of absence by the university.

Certain Portion of Press Howling for Action Against Crime Is Said to Be Raising Dust Cloud to Hide Under

Use New Grist Come to Their Mill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—The reasons which drove Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, his wife and little son out of the United States into voluntary exile on a foreign shore are being exemplified today by the treatment of the incident by the very newspapers which are charged in large extent to have precipitated it.

In Washington, the group of Congressmen which is usually tapped for stories by the sensational papers which support them politically, are now being pressed for interviews denouncing all sorts of things but the real cause of the departure. A long-standing undercover hostility to Colonel Lindbergh by a portion of the press plays a part in the matter; though the Colonel's popularity with the public has never permitted a direct attack.

Red Herrings Across the Trail

Partly as red herrings to halt a revulsion of feeling against the sensational press, and partly to serve other objectives of the newspapers, the customary congressional group is now being asked to comment on the "menace of aliens," the need for teeth in laws against Communism, and the project of another congressional investigation of "crime," although many of the congreesmen thus appealed to have failed to give support to the antiracketeering laws long sponsored by the Justice Department.

Washington observers can only note with sorrow the irony of the situation in which America's foremost national hero is, in effect, driven out of the country, and then the incident which ought to be a rallying cry for reform, is perverted to other objectives by the very group which brought it about.

As a developing study in the whole role American public life, and the methods by which it deftly switches attention from one subject to another, the incident offers few parallels.

Pleas to Curb Crime

Many sincere commentators in Washington, however, are urging that new federal steps be taken to curb crime, and are using the revived interest in the Lindbergh case to stress their point. Among the proposals, Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho, has just come forward with a demand for a new, blanket congressional investigation of "crime."

It is pointed out that innumerable such investigations have been made in the past, that the Justice Department has made a thorough canvas of the situation in a national conference on crime held here last year, and that certain specific, concrete recommendations have been made, and are now before Congress.

Under Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.) of New York a prolonged investigation into "crime" was undertaken, and attracted widespread publicity, but practical results were negligible. It is not seen here how Senator Pope's proposal could accomplish much more in a field already so frequently ploughed, unless it enlisted additional votes in Congress for remedies already proposed by the Justice Department.

Seek Anti-Firearm Law

Foremost of these, at the present time, is the demand for a strong anti-firearm law, which would ban the sale of pistols or revolvers, and "disarm the underworld," as Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, has put it. Two thirds of the crimes of violence in the United States are now committed with weapons which can be readily concealed, and which are rigorously licensed or suppressed in foreign lands, notably in Great Britain.

Various other general proposals have been made by the Attorney General, and have achieved some success in the respective states, notably speeding up trials by improved procedure, correction of bail bond abuses, centralization of police forces, and the like.

Fault Lies Elsewhere

The fault, however, which the Lindbergh departure points to, is not covered by any of these proposals. This fault is the failure of American standards of good taste to protect the individual in his home and his private affairs, and the willingness of the public to condone or connive with an active molestation of the individual.

A photograph taken in an English courtroom would bring not only the prosecution of the man who took it, but of any paper that dared to publish it. American judges are far more lax in protecting the sanctity of the court in this respect or the rights of individuals generally.

For example, little effort is made by American courts to protect innocent people who are brought before them either from being photographed for newspapers, or of being questioned by police in the presence of newspapermen, so that inevitable association with all sorts of scandals results. American judges have authority to protect citizens under contempt procedure as do the British judges, but the power is frequently not utilized.

Indians Reject Highway Route on Reservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEROKEE, N. C.—By a vote of 7 to 4, the Cherokee Indian Tribal Council rejected the Government's proposal designed to secure a right of way for a scenic highway route through the reservation.

The proposal was that the Indians great easements of 400 feet on both sides of the parkway route, besides the 200-foot right of way. The Indian council held this demand was too heavy. There are three courses open. A new plan may be submitted, based on compromise. The land may be condemned, or the scenic route can be routed around the reservation. Condemnation proceedings are not considered likely, as there appears no sentiment in favor of offending the Cherokees or acting arbitrarily toward them.

Flight of Lindbergh Prompts New Inquiry

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 27.

PROMPTED by the Lindberghs' departure from the country, Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho announced today he would ask a congressional investigation of crime in the hope of making America a safer place in which to live.

His resolution would authorize an investigation of local enforcement conditions, primarily to determine if "an American Scotland Yard," controlled by the Federal Government, could co-ordinate police agencies successfully.

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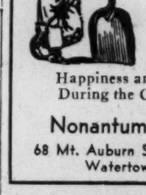
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Keeper of the Privy Seal, which carries the duty of advising the Emperor in state matters. He replaced the resigned Count Shinken Makino, who has long managed to keep his place close to the Emperor despite the intrenched position of more military-minded advisers, and whose moderation was only equaled by his underlying firmness in the liberal cause.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Parliament was formally opened by Emperor Hirohito to face the largest request for military funds in the history of the Empire. After the long New Year holidays, the legislators will be handed a request for an armament budget equal to 46.8 per cent of the entire national expenditure.

Saito stands for moderation: Page 1.

Clipper—'China' Waits; 'Philippine' Returns

Alameda, Calif. (AP) — Departure of Pan American Airways' China Clipper on her second transpacific air mail flight awaited favorable weather reports today. The same storm that turned back the giant flying boat after she covered 700 miles of the 2408-mile flight to Honolulu last Friday lashed the air route last night.

In record time, her sister ship, the Philippine Clipper, arrived yesterday, to complete her first round trip to Manila. She covered 16,000 miles in 118 hours, 56 minutes flying time. The China Clipper took 123 hours, 15 minutes.

Racketeers—Grand Jury Foresees 2-Year Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York — An ugly picture of New York's racketeering underworld, with 12 undisclosed major racketeers extorting countless sums from business and the public, was painted by the Grand Jury racket inquiry as the sum of four months' labors. The Grand Jury called for two successor grand juries to work simultaneously for at least two years, in order to break the power of the gangs. It was disclosed that Governor Lehman would set the necessary machinery in motion to continue the work.

A story wrested from unwilling, timorous witnesses: Page 1.

Great 'Eye' Will Spot No Flies Nor Even Cities on Planet Mars

CORNING, N. Y., Dec. 27 (AP)— The astronomical puzzle of what the 200-inch telescope mirror will see on Mars was revived here with the announcement that the big "eye" is being successfully freed from the huge brick mold in which it was cast.

Reports persist that the great telescope will show a house, if there is one, on the moon, and anything as large as a city, if one exists, on Mars. Astronomers say no.

The baffling thing for laymen is the fact that the 17-foot wide mirror will bring down to earth, in the intense light concentrated from its surface, things as small as these, but that at present natural science knows of no method to "resolve," or see, objects of that size in the mirror.

Does Not Magnify

The mirror does not magnify what it sees. It brings in vastly more light, and the astronomers can magnify the images limned in that light as much as they wish with microscopes. The upper limit of magnifying these images is not in the microscopes, but in the earth's atmosphere.

A six-inch mirror compared with the 200-inch will illustrate. Two stars seen in either mirror would be pin points of light. There would be no differences in ther diameters. They would be about the same distance apart at each mirror's focus.

But when a microscope was placed on them the stars in the six-inch mirror would become fuzzy. Those in the giant mirror would still remain brilliant points of light. The difference is due to the giant mirror gathering so much more light.

Atmosphere Interferes

Theoretically large enough mirrors would bring in enough light to see details. The earth's atmosphere interferes. The air is always boiling, so that the light on the mirror is trembling, or twinkling.

Enlargement under a microscope, while it increases the size of the object seen, also magnifies the twinkling. With very small objects, such as a city on Mars, this causes blurring. The blurring is so great that astronomers do not expect to be able to see details that small, no matter how much larger telescopes become.

There may be indirect methods of getting past this blur of motion. One method, devised by Dr. Joel Stebbins of Yerkes Observatory, uses a photo-electric cell in a vacuum to scan the light from the mirror. The cell picks up the heat rays too. Used with the 100-inch mirror, a telescope only half the size and one tenth the light gathering power of the 200-inch, this cell could detect a candle 3000 miles away.

Might Point Way

Dr. Stebbins' cell does not apply at present to problems of seeing Mars "canals" or cities. It might point the way, if Martians have a Christmas, to methods of detecting that season when natural science pushes farther into the photo-electric "eye" field.

Thus high power Christmas lights on Mars might by a stretch of present imagination be detected by instruments sensitive to heat as well as light and combining the two.

Mars, seen through the 200-inch mirror, can be magnified to a disc severel inches in diameter. In the 10-fold increased intensity of light in this image of Mars in the 200-inch instrument, astronomers may find enough extra evidence to settle some of the present disputes about the habitability of Mars, its markings, which seem to be made by intelligent beings, and the indications that it is a "dying" world.

Driving License Fees Go to Road Patrol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A new licensing law for automobile drivers with the license proceeds going to the maintenance of a state patrol force in the interest of greater highway safety has become effective in Alabama.

Each owner of a car is required to obtain a driver's certificate costing 50 cents, plus a 10-cent fee to the probate judge who issued the license. In addition, a license costing 25 cents, plus a 5-cent fee to the probate judge, must be taken out for each member of the family who drives the automobile.

The probate judge is made the sole arbiter of who gets the license, the law requiring a driver to be at least 16 years old. The law creates and establishes a highway patrol, making the head of the highway patrol a judge in that he can revoke or suspend the license of a driver.

It is made a misdemeanor for any person to operate a car in Alabama from any other state without a driver's license in his possession, provided the laws of the state from which he carries a tag have a driver's license law.

No Pay, No Work Policy For Alabama Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A resolution urging teachers "as a patriotic duty" to stop work when their pay stops was adopted at a meeting here attended by representatives of the Alabama Education Association, the State Department of Education, and the Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The resolution reads: "Resolved, that the past sacrifices of teachers in Alabama in teaching for reduced salary, and, in some cases, for no salary, be commended; second, that the time has come to end this sacrifice and to place teaching on a self-respecting basis, and,

"Be it resolved, that the Alabama Education Association places itself on record as urging teachers as a patriotic duty to stop their work when funds are no longer available for paying their salaries."

Boy of 11 Years Shows Speed as Cotton Picker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HEFLIN, Ala.—Harold, 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Brown, is probably the champion juvenile cotton picker in Alabama.

He has a record of picking 300 pounds of the fleecy staple every day he went into the field this fall. Harold weighs only 76 pounds and is one of 21 children.

Besides his reputation as a cotton picker, Harold plowed day in and day out, up and down, round and back cotton and corn rows last summer, plowing and laying by the two major crops, cotton and corn.

"My youngster made an extra hand," the father stated when he came to town shopping.

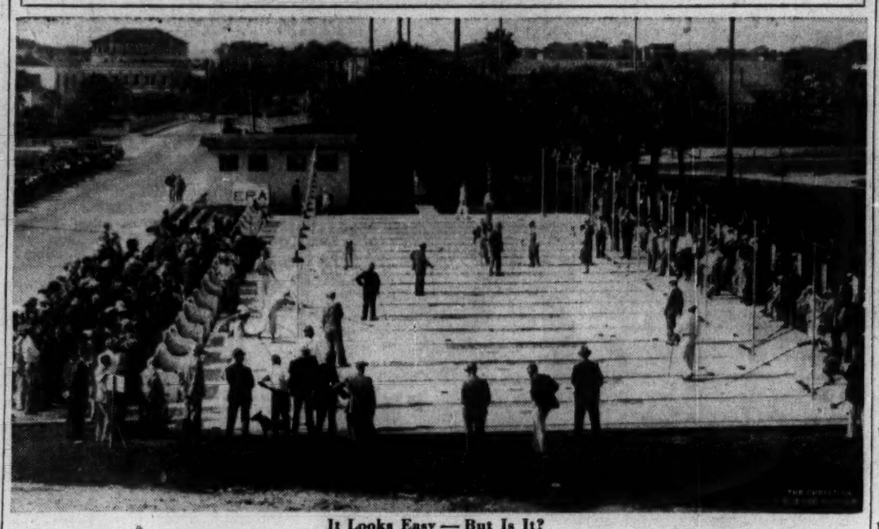
Virginia's Debt Reduced $2,000,000 in Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Commonwealth of Virginia has reduced its state debt by more than $2,000,000 during the past five years, and with the practical cessation of local borrowing, the Old Dominion's record is one of the best in the South, according to a study by B. U. Ratchford, of Duke University.

Mr. Ratchford's study showed that Virginia did not materially increase her debt during the 1920's, as did most other states, and that at the present time the debt of the state government and political subdivisions combined is only 79 per cent of the national per capita average.

It's Shuffleboard Time Down in Florida



It Looks Easy — But Is It?

Shuffleboard, Though Taken Leisurely, Is a Game of Skill and Sharp Precision. Almost as Old as Florida, the Game Seems to Gain More Adherents Each Year

Roosevelt Expected to Deliver Congress Message in Person; Storm Brews Over $50 Dinner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 — President Roosevelt expects to deliver his annual message to the second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress in person, Speaker Joseph W. Byrns (D) of Tennessee declared today. The message, which the Administration counts to set the tempo and scope of the pre-election Congress, will be delivered Friday or Saturday, Jan. 3 or 4, the Speaker said. Terms of the message are still not being revealed, although Mr. Roosevelt is working on the final draft at the White House.

With this major announcement to set the political pot boiling, word came from St. Paul that Elmer A. Benson, state banking commissioner, had been named today to complete the unexpired term of Senator Thomas D. Schall (R) of Minnesota. The appointment was made by Gov. Floyd B. Olson, who is expected himself to seek the Schall seat when the term expires next year. Mr. Benson was not generally known in the capital.

Personal Appearance

Speaker Byrns made his comment on Mr. Roosevelt's annual message, almost at the same time that the President himself was telling the press that the matter of his personal appearance before Congress was still undecided. While plans may change at the last moment it is now generally taken for granted that Mr. Roosevelt will be on hand in person.

Mr. Byrns also attacked the American Liberty League this morning, in connection with its forthcoming annual dinner in the capital, at which former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York is to be the principal speaker. "It would be interesting to know," said Mr. Byrns, "who pays the great big salary that Jouett Shouse gets."

Mr. Shouse is the president of the league. On his own side, Mr. Shouse today released a statement denouncing the Democratic Jackson Day Dinner, which is to be served at $50 a plate, of which $5 is allocated to food, it is said, and the remainder is to find its way into the depleted Democratic treasury.

Liberty League Attack

The constant attacks of the Liberty League seem to be causing considerably more irritation to the Democrats than the same efforts of the Republicans, judging by the response they are eliciting. Thus, a Republican leaflet charging graft in relief drew forth merely a perfunctory reply from Senator Edward P. Costigan (D) of Colorado, but the league's comments have roused not only Speaker Byrns, but Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi as well.

The Democrats are, indeed, facing considerable embarrassment over their Jackson Day dinner and its high price. The difficulty is that the invitations to the dinner may be interpreted in court as solicitations of campaign funds from federal officials in which case the connection with the affair of James A. Farley, Postmaster General and chairman of the Democratic National Committee would be hard to explain. The criminal code makes it unlawful for federal employees "to directly or indirectly solicit, receive or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving any assessment, subscription or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any other such officer, employee, or person." Invitations to the dinner have gone out to a number of government officials, and Mr. Shouse is making the most of the situation.

Among other items in the day's grist of political news is an indorsement of the Borah candidacy by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, and a no less warm recommendation of Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas by Senator Arthur Capper (R) of that State.

Calhoun Home Revives Splendors of Old South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON COLLEGE, S. C.—Historic old "Fort Mill," home of John C. Calhoun, South Carolina's foremost statesman of days past, is gradually being restored to its original splendor. Some 5000 visitors were admitted during the last year.

Room by room, this cherished southern shrine on Clemson College's spacious campus is being reclaimed to coincide with the beauty and quiet dignity of its former interior arrangement. The work is being done under the auspices of the John C. Calhoun chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, with Mrs. A. G. Holmes as its chairman and special attention is being given to insure the unquestioned authenticity of the entire program.

The south bedroom, subject of the most recent decoration plans, now presents an arrangement of long ago. A combination mahogany wardrobe and dresser, believed to have been designed by Mrs. Calhoun, and a dresser to match, are among the items included in the furnishings. These pieces were made by Knuff, famous furniture maker of Calhoun's time, who lived in Pendleton.

Georgia Lawyers Want Second District Judge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—With the support of the Atlanta Lawyers' Club for appointing another judge to the United States court of the northern district of Georgia, it has been decided to put a bill for this purpose before the January congress.

Aid and approval was also given by Senior Judge Rufus E. Foster, of the circuit court of appeals, and Judge Marvin E. Underwood, at present the only judge in the northern district of Georgia, at the last meeting of the judicial conference. Among those mentioned for the appointment are Lawrence Camp, United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia, William Schley Howard, Atlanta lawyer, Edward Maddox, lawyer of Rome, and Judge A. C. Wheeler, former judge of Gainesville's city court.

Shuffleboard Courts Call Winter Visitor To Daytona Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Shuffleboard is to this section of Florida what miniature golf once was to the nation.

This city boasts 44 shuffleboard courts today, and from their growing popularity it is expected more will be added as the increasing number of guests arrive from the North for the winter.

The courts are lighted at night and small bleachers enable the passer-by to stop and watch the skill of the disk-sliders as they "shoot" for high score of the evening.

Among other attractions here this winter will be the second annual state trapshoot to be held at the Daytona Beach Gun Club from Jan. 23-25. Mr. W. P. Preer, club manager, has announced entrees from nearly every state and Canada.

In preparation for the expected influx of winter guests, this city's building permits have been double those of any other year since the depression began. In spite of the intensive building program and activity on the realty mart for the last 60 days, it is estimated that there will not be an oversupply of residences and apartments during the season.

Southern School Picked As Example for Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Ellerbe school of Richmond County, N. C., has been selected by Teachers College of Columbia University, as one of the outstanding rural schools in the United States. It will be used as a "laboratory" for the study of rural education, according to an announcement made here by Lloyd E. Griffin, executive secretary of the North Carolina School Commission. Mr. Griffin took this occasion to commend the services of L. J. Bell, who has been superintendent of the Richmond County schools for the past 36 years.

It is understood that Columbia University already has secured an option on 200 acres of land adjoining the Ellerbe school, where a unit of the university will be built. To this point a number of students will be sent to make a special study of the most successful methods employed in rural education. The students also will do practice teaching.

Canadian Looks To Co-ordination Of All Transport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Complete future co-ordination of all forms of transportation was predicted by F. A. Gaby, assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in a recent address before the Transportation Club of Toronto.

In future the railways of Canada will, either through ownership of highway services or by agreement with private operators, be called upon to give a complete sirvice, which will utilize all forms of transport to such an extent as may be most efficient and economical or as may be demanded by the shipping and traveling public, was a further statement. He also suggested that the time may come when air, rail and highway passenger service will be so co-ordinated that tickets will be interchangeable between them, as they are now in England.

Regulation and co-ordination of highway and railway traffic, in addition to a complete revision of the taxation of all motor vehicles to cover the cost of building, maintaining, renewing and policing the roads were suggested by the speaker, as steps toward solving the railway and transportation problem in Canada.

Among weaknesses in the present system, he mentioned that the Dominion has never exercised its jurisdiction over inter-provincial and international highway operators; that too many licenses are granted with only meager evidence of necessity of service; and no adequate enforcement of provincial regulations, which are lacking in uniformity.

Permanent World Exposition For Trade and Industry Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—The stimulation and promotion of domestic and foreign trade are the objectives of the Permanent World Industrial Exposition here, tentative plans for which, involving the expenditure of several million dollars, were made public Dec. 23.

The project was originated by Albert E. Miles, of Forest Hills, Queens, and is backed by more than a score of the country's leading industrialists. Col. Walter J. L. Banham, an executive of the Otis Elevator Company, is chairman of the executive committee and Philip Hiss, of No. 18 East Forty-ninth Street, is the architect, his office being now the temporary headquarters of the project.

According to the program, on which preliminary work has been progressing for the past two years, the exposition buildings will be situated on the city's west side between Fourteenth and Sixty-ninth streets and, the announcement added, will be of the institutional type, 11 stories high. Colonel Banham said the site chosen would be sufficiently near existing transportation facilities to permit railroads, traction, steamship, aerial and motor bus lines to converge there.

Among its features will be an aviation field on the roof of the exposition building to accommodate airplanes for both passenger and mail traffic and with hangars below the landing field.

The building will house a permanent industrial exposition for all departments of trade and industry, both national and international, and exhibits by national, state and municipal governments, foreign countries, trade associations, civic, social and educational organizations, Colonel Banham said, adding that provision also would be made for manufacturers to demonstrate their methods of manufacturing and processing, for banking facilities for the convenience of the exhibitors and a museum of science and industry for the display of models, machinery, etc., indicating the progress of the arts and sciences.

There also will be an auditorium with a seating capacity of 20,000 and auxiliary meeting rooms. These facilities will be available for conventions, amusements and athletic meets.

Colonel Banham, author of several books dealing with industrial subjects, was formerly chairman of the Conference on Port Development of the City of New York, Inc., and was organizer and president of the Associated Traffic Clubs of America, organizer and general chairman of the Atlantic States Shippers Advisory Board, and is director of the American Arbitration Association, and an officer of the National Industrial Traffic League.

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French Plan Sets Limits For 5 Navies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 27—That France has a plan for fleet limitation to be presented when the London Naval Conference reconvenes next was the statement of François Pietri, French Navy Minister, in an interview in Le Petit Journal today. He stated that French experts had been working with him on the plan since the conference had recessed.

M. Pietri stated that France feels strongly against any attempt of British and American navies to make a permanency of their present naval superiority. France renounced the Washington Treaty last December coincidentally with Japan, the Naval Secretary reminded the world.

German Problem

The Minister also referred to the German naval plans thus:

"The Anglo-German accord brings up a group of questions, all the more delicate since Germany is not a member of the conference, while, with the agreement of Britain, she is building a fleet of more than 400,000 tons, equal to 60 per cent of our present strength."

It is recalled that France's policy at the opening of the London naval conference may be summed up essentially in a single short sentence: the French delegation can accept no scheme of limitation likely to compromise its existing naval superiority over Germany and Italy.

These instructions, however, do not necessarily exclude all possibility of France accepting an accord controlling the construction of certain categories of fighting ships or a "qualitative" agreement as to the size and armament of various vessels. They do make the conclusion of an accord extremely difficult.

Colonial Reasons

In the French view, France cannot be blamed for this. For if the French Government insists on the necessity of a larger fleet than that of Germany or Italy, it is solely because France has a large and extensive colonial empire scattered over the seven seas, while Germany has virtually no colonies; because France has, in addition to its far-flung empire, a long coast line to defend in both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, whereas Italy's possessions are for the most part clustered closely about her in the Mediterranean Sea. Under these conditions, the French feel, that to allow nominal parity to either the Italian or the German Navy would result, in fact, in marked inferiority for France, whose defense needs are so much more extensive.

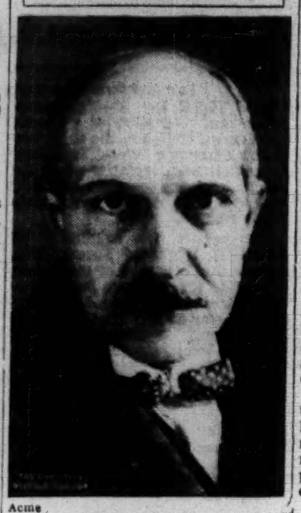
Two Main Issues

For France, the issues at London may be reduced for brevity's sake to two. In the Atlantic, the French Government would like to obtain a mutual assistance accord with Great Britain for the concerted defense of the French and British coast lines against a potential attack by a rebuilt German fleet. Well aware that such a bilateral alliance lies, for the present at least, beyond the bounds of probability, the French would be willing to see it transformed into a sort of "Naval Locarno," including Germany, instead of ostensibly directed against it. Such a naval Locarno might, it is felt here, be linked with or even embodied in the three-cornered air pact envisaged in London last February.

In the Mediterranean, France would like to see the conclusion at the London Conference of some kind of naval accord which would in effect assure her of British support in the event of an attack by Italy.

In theory, agreement was reached in the affirmative on this question, and it was understood that this aid should be mutually operative. Actually, however, neither side seems to feel that anything sufficiently explicit has been attained.

Maps Naval Treaty



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François Pietri
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New Neutral Plan Acclaimed as Base For Future Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Much general support for the National Peace Conference's neutrality bill proposals has developed in Washington now that the plan can be digested. It appears likely to be the basis for legislation on the subject, as modified by proposals put forward respectively by Senators Gerald P. Nye and Bennett C. Clark, and the State Department through Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D) of Tennessee.

That enormous progress toward thought-out neutrality legislation has been made in the past six months was evident in the receptive reaction to the peace conference's proposal. It is now agreed beyond doubt:

New Law Essential

(1) That there must be new neutrality legislation, going to the utmost limit upon which agreement can be reached.

(2) That materials of war, like cotton and oil, must be included in the embargo authority.

(3) That some safeguarding device must be worked out to protect the domestic market from dumping, and perhaps to spread the losses immediately inflicted upon export industries, when an embargo is imposed.

Ban on Travel

(4) That American citizens should be forbidden to travel on foreign ships; American ships forbidden to enter danger or war zones; that American ports be closed to foreign ships under certain circumstances.

(5) That if Congress and the President agree, the embargo need not be mandatory on both belligerents, but may apply only to one side if that side is found definitely to have violated the Kellogg Pact.

Extent of Agreement

This much agreement is astounding, although there are still a number of serious divergences which will come to the surface as legislative work begins. Agreement on point five, which resembles the granting of permissive authority to the President to join in a League of Nations sanctions movement, is possible only because the consent of Congress is made prerequisite.

The major divergence lies, as it has all along, in the amount of latitude to be granted the President. The National Peace Conference's draft is on the Nye-Clark side of the fence in this respect, since it makes a unilateral embargo subject to congressional veto. It allows the President latitude in drafting a list of materials to be embargoed, but as Senator Nye stated last night, there does not seem to be any other practicable way of handling the matter.

Nye's Own Porposals

Senator Nye expressed general agreement with many points of the Peace Conference's program, and since he and Senator Clark are to introduce legislation on the subject, it seems that many points proposed by the peace societies will find their place into their draft. The primary difference between the Peace Conference program and the Nye-Clark draft is in the even greater mandatory embargo authority which the latter proposes. The senatorial bill, in present plans, would rigidly prohibit the flotation of loans to any belligerent, immediately upon the outbreak of war and limit extension of commercial credit only to "normal" amounts.

Senator Nye claims that it was the intention of the Congress, when passing the neutrality resolution last August, to include materials of war in the phrase "implements," and that the decision of President Roosevelt and the State Department not so to include raw materials was a misinterpretation of the resolution. "I think some way must be found to clear up the misunderstanding about the comprehensive scope of the term," said Senator Nye.

Sharing the Cost

The munitions-investigating senator also applauded the National Peace Conference's plan for reimbursing American interests likely to suffer financial loss during an embargo, and to prevent dumping on the domestic market. "I am not in favor of letting anyone profit from efforts to keep this country out of war," he said, "but I believe it is only fair for the nation as a whole to shoulder the burden of demonstrable losses falling on individuals as the result of our neutrality policy . . . something might well be essential to stabilize domestic conditions in a period of emergency against dumping, severe price breaks, and really great losses in export commodities, such as cotton. Whatever the price to the country, it would be cheap compared to the cost of being involved in war."

The Senator also commended the conference's proposal that shipments of army, munitions, and implements of war to neutrals be restricted on a quota basis, if it believed that the shipments are finding their way to belligerents.

Altogether, the building of a neutrality statute, though still in the blueprint stage, is making satisfactory progress.

Distance to Stars Held Measurable By Their Colors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 27—A method of measuring the distance of stars by their color was advanced to the astronomers gathered in the Frick Chemical Laboratory for the fifty-fifth meeting of the American Astronomical Society by Dr. John S. Hall, instructor of Stroul Observatory of Swarthmore College, here, today.

After observing 350 stars of the same atmospheric element, Dr. Hall found that the "redder" stars were brighter than others. The color, he said, denotes real brightness as contrasted with apparent brightness and by means of the geometric relation of the real and the observed brightness, the distance of the star can be determined.

It was by this formula that Dr. Hall has been able to determine the distance of unknown stars. Color has never before been used as a determinant. The spectroscopic and the trigonometric methods are used at present.

Dr. John Q. Stewart of Princeton University used a small toy game to illustrate to the meeting that the pattern formed by the various stars were entirely irregular in variability.

Spinning a ball on a small disc with numbered holes, Dr. Stewart was able to graph the result and thereby imitate the graph of many known stars. He was assisted in this work, which required more than 1000 trial spins, by Hans A. Panofsky, a sophomore at Princeton University.

North Carolina Honors Dr. Alexander Graham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A bronze tablet to the memory of the late Dr. Alexander Graham, long recognized as the father of the graded school system in North Carolina, was unveiled at exercises attended by a large gathering addressed by Dr. Edgar W. Knight of the faculty of the University of North Carolina at Alexander Graham Junior High School.

Dr. Graham was connected with the Charlotte school system for about 40 years, after making a reputation as an educator in Fayetteville, where he established what is reputed to be the first graded school in the State. Dr. Graham was the father of Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina.

A Woman in the News

Devoted to Social Welfare Of Women and Children

Miss Eleanor Rathbone
Unopposed for Parliament

History was made in the British election by the unopposed return to the House of Commons of Miss Eleanor Rathbone, who with Sir Reginald Craddock, represents the English combined universities.

This is the first occasion in Britain that a woman was thus honored by not having to canvass for her seat in Parliament. Miss Rathbone is an "independent," that is an M. P. uncommitted to any particular political party. She was the first woman member of the Liverpool City Council, and has since been prominently associated with movements for the promotion of industrial and social welfare, especially where women and children are concerned. She has taken a deep interest in questions affecting India.

Miss Rathbone has been the main author of a scheme for what are known as "family allowances," that is provision for the support of workers' children otherwise than through the earnings of their parents. She has developed these proposals in a book "The Disinherited Family" which is regarded as a standard work on this question.

Whenever there is a social need to be met, Miss Rathbone is ready to supply it with all the generosity at her command—not romantically nor dramatically, because there is but little romance and still less drama about her. She does her work quietly, with infinite pains, with infinite exactness, and the results are often magnificent.

Episcopal Clergy Scorn High Church Plea to Join Rome

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—The stir in Protestant countries that attended upon and followed the proceedings of the two Lambeth conferences was repeated here today after the appeal of the Church Unity Octave Council in America yesterday for union between the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches.

"Low" churchmen were unanimous in rejecting the invitation, the Rev. Dr. Alexander C. Cummins, rector of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, and editor of the Chronicle, a Protestant Episcopal newspaper, characterizing it as "one of the most amazing manifestations of disloyalty by a group in the Protestant Episcopal Church in its history.

"Not only is it a defiance of law and order within the church, but in every particular it is a token of bad manners and ignorance of what the church stands for, and likewise a contradiction of everything they avowed to protect when they were ordained into the Protestant Episcopal ministry," he said.

"I feel that all Episcopalians must consider that there is an apology due to the members of other Protestant churches for this insult from a group of Anglo-Catholics. Their statement that Protestantism is 'bankrupt ethically, culturally, morally and religiously' is untrue in fact and untrue in practice. Instead of helping the cause of unity, they have delivered a blow to the whole movement."

Dr. Ivan Lee Holt, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America, held that the appeal would be without effect, since the Anglo-Catholic group in the Protestant Episcopal Church is "too small numerically to influence any union of Protestantism and Roman Catholicism."

Seattle Bishop Censures Two Clergymen for Views

SEATTLE, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. S. Arthur Huston, Seattle, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Olympia, censured two prominent Episcopal clergymen of Seattle last night for presumably supporting unification of their church with that of the Roman Catholics.

He said that while he favored Christian unity, he "deplored the fact that two of our clergy in the diocese of Olympia should have permitted the use of their names in connection with a statement which is so partisan and unchristian in character that I venture to believe it does not represent their own views."

Bishop Huston said he contemplated no particular action against the clergymen, the Rev. E. C. R. Pritchard, rector of St. Clements, and the Rev. Chester A. Taylor, curate of St. Mark's Cathedral, whose names were listed as members of the American Committee of the Church Unity Octave Council.

The Rev. Mr. Pritchard and the Rev. Mr. Taylor issued statements disclaiming any particular desire to amalgamate with the Roman Catholic Church, but expressed themselves in favor of a unity of all Christian faiths.

Carolinas Lay Plans For 1937 Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Decision to work out a program celebrating the 530th anniversary of the Roanoke Island settlements, in 1937, was reached at the first annual convention of The Carolinas, Inc., held at Pinehurst, N. C.

The event will be in the nature of a great homecoming jubilee, to be participated in by every town, city and hamlet in North and South Carolina, running from May to October and perhaps throughout the year.

Every town will be expected to paint up, clean up, decorate and arrange for appropriate exercises in churches, schools and other community centers. The Carolinas' preeminent place in the English-speaking phase of early American history will be emphasized and the Roanoke Island setlements will be dramatized throughout the year. The focal point, of course, will be Roanoke Island, birthplace of Virginia Dare, first child of English-speaking parents born on this side of the Atlantic.

U. S. Bars Export By Philippines Of Chromite to Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—The State Department has informed Frank Murphy, American High Commissioner in the Philippines, that it regards chromite as an "essential war material," the export of which to Italy in such abnormal quantities as would make it appear that the material was for war purposse is "contrary to the expressed policy of this Government."

Cables from Manila indicate that this decision—arising from the query of an Italian syndicate to a new American-controlled mining company in the Philippines—will be interpreted by the company as finally ending the possibility of sales of the ore to Italy.

Sets Important Precedent

The episode is important from many viewpoints. It puts one more rivet in the Administration's policy of holding down the export of raw materials to belligerents. It establishes that under the commonwealth form of government in the Philippines questions of foreign policy will be submitted to Washington, and—more important—that the American Government regards the Philippines still as a part of the United States for purposes of foreign policy. It defines for the first time officially that chromite is an "essential war material." And it lays down policy, this time affecting an export which was not very likely because the chromite ore is not immediately available, which might be much more immediate and pressing if another power, say Japan, should seek to obtain other "essential war materials" from the Philippines in an emergency.

New Industry

The State Department cabled to High Commissioner Murphy that it would appear that the proposed export of chromite to Italy would constitute "the export in abnormal quantities of that essential war material." This was an understatement, for never before have the Philippines shipped any chromite to Italy, and have sent only one shipment to the United States. The chromite mining industry is brand new.

And so the Philippine school children who swarmed down over the mountain trails of Southeastern Luzon to the tiny port of Luzon, carrying loads of chromite in order to fill the first shipment to the American company, will not have to repeat the process for the purpose of making high-test steel to be used in an Ethiopion or a Mediterranean war.

Orlando's 33 Lakes Appeal to Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla., Dec. 6—"Have you a little lake in your yard?" Orlando has 33 within the city limits, and Orange County, in which Orlando is situated, has over 800 lakes, all of which are fed by underground springs, the water being very pure.

The largest lake in the city limits is Lake Ivanhoe, one of the three used for water supply. The county's largest lake is Lake Apopka, 11 miles from Orlando, third largest freshwater lake in the United States, and connected by its tributaries with the St. Johns River and Kilawaha River.

College Paper 50 Years Old

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27—One of the oldest continuously published student newspapers in the United States, The Daily Pennsylvanian, has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. It is issued by undergraduates at the University of Pennsylvania.

Business Census Beginning Jan. 2 Seeks New Data

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Christmas holidays notwithstanding, the census bureau has pressed intensive preparations for the most ambitious statistical survey of American business it has ever undertaken.

Soon after the new year it will begin assembling facts and figures on the operation of the American economic system in 1935, which when laid side by side is intended to fill in most of the blank spaces in available business information.

"Not only will these new data be available in themselves," said Fred A. Gosnell, the bureau's chief statistician, "but they will furnish a basis of comparison with previously collected facts, the need for which has long been felt among business interests.

Scope Will Be Broadened

"The only means of determining the nature and extent of basic changes in business is a complete statistical study of the country's business. The answer to the need so often expressed by business leaders is the census of business for 1935.

"Its scope will be far wider—more nearly all-inclusive—than either the census of distribution of 1929 or the census of American business for 1933. The valuable feature of comparability with data collected in these two previous censuses will be maintained, thus greatly increasing the usefulness of all three."

The survey, he added, will include a complete enumeration of all business activities except those covered by regular periodic censuses or by reports required at regular intervals. It will enter new fields in assembling data on:

Will Enter New Fields

Bus transportation, broadcasting, insurance, real estate, banking, finance, business services, advertising agencies, trucking, warehousing and operation of non-residential buildings. In addition, it will cover: Retail and wholesale trade for 1935, construction, hotels, amusements, distribution of manufacturing plants, and certain service establishments.

Kind of business, type of operation, volume of business, employment, pay rolls, operating expenses, rents paid, volume of sales, stocks on hand at the close of the year and other pertinent items will be written into figures.

"The canvassing of more than 3,500,000 establishments will be involved," Mr. Gosnell said. "Enumeration will begin Jan. 2. Preliminary but essentially final reports, by states, are to be made available beginning July 1, 1936. As quickly as state reports are compiled, special reports will be issued as rapidly as possible."

Devon Railway Sold In Lots at Auction; Engines Bring £202

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARNSTAPLE, Eng.—A chance was given here recently, and passed by, for would-be railway owners to buy a whole line.

The Lynton and Barnstaple Railway was put up to auction. It is a narrow-gauge railroad which has for 37 years carried passengers and goods the 20 miles between Lynton and Barnstaple, Devon. But the incursions of motorbuses, and the rapidly wearing novelty of the little railway, brought the line to a standstill.

When the auction came no one came forward to buy it and to start the little engines off again on their journey through the miniature stations and the cuttings and past the tall hills.

Instead 200 "lots" were sold. One 27-ton engine was knocked down for £52. Three others sold at £50. Coaches went for £13. And a complete signal box brought £7.

Windjammer Is Set Adrift by Storms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALLAO, Peru—Recent heavy seas sent adrift an old-time windjammer which for some years past had been a landmark in the outer harbor of Callao. This was the five-master Republica Peruana, formerly the John G. Everett of Portland, Me., once in the grain trade and more recently a charcoal carrier between Paita and Callao. She made her last trip five years ago and since then has been used as a store ship.

On the opening of the port terminal last year, she was towed outside the breakwater and moored off the north entrance to the harbor. Last month a heavy ground-swell caused her to drag her anchors in the middle of the night and to drift ashore in front of the fort to the north of the Frigorifico Nacional. Efforts to tow her off have so far proved unsuccessful and she will probably have to be broken up.

Recent months have seen a heavy toll among old sailing ships formerly laid up in Callao Harbor. Several have passed through the hands of the ship-breakers. The frigate Centessimo, once a freighter in the service of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, is today serving as a breakwater to the swimming baths at Magdalena del Mar. The Mendoza was to have shared the same fate but broke loose while being towed last year to what would have been her last berth and drifted ashore on San Lorenzo island, to the south of the submarine base.

Soloist

Alexander Kelberine
Who, With Jeanne Behrend, Will Play a Bach Concerto for Two Pianos at the Concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra in Jordan Hall Sunday Afternoon

What's Going On In the Arts

Museum Miscellany

THE accustomed lull in exhibiting between holidays does not mean that there are not things left for the curious to see, things of diverse interest, of varying level. The Japanese screens are attracting multitudes to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Having achieved the museum, visitors will find it worth browsing round, for some very interesting items have been added in other galleries through loan or acquisition.

One may see for example a very early Matisse, painted 35 years ago. The picture discloses how deeply indebted Matisse is to Paul Cézanne, from whom he learned to appreciate the rich, solid plastic qualities, and more, the necessity of affixing all subjects to an unmistakable commanding design. Even at this early stage Matisse snapped his fingers at photographic portrayal; he had already apprehended aesthetic values fully. It remained for him to find his own idiom which, true enough, deviates from Cézanne. A pity the museum does not possess a canvas by Matisse of the days of his full artistic maturity.

A Courbet landscape on loan in another gallery is a delight to the eye, fresh, airy, true to nature. New pieces have been added, furthermore, to the Chinese Stone Room, which had already been overwhelmingly rich in rare and magnificient treasure.

Oil paintings by John H. Garo are exhibited in the gallery of the Boston City Club, Ashburton Place entrance. The painter is better known as a photographic craftsman. His paintings are unpretentious recordings of outdoor scenes, notable for tranquil mood and poetic purport.

D. A.

Relic of Nelson's Flagship Acquired by Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — H. W. Atkinson, a resident of Brisbane (Queensland), has an interesting relic of Nelson's flagship. It is one of the medals struck by the Trafalgar Society in England from the original copper of the Victory. Only about 100 of these medals were struck.

It is about the size of an English threepenny piece, and bears on one side the inscription "Nelson's Centenary Containing Victory Copper," and on the obverse side a miniature of the Victory. The medal was given to Mr. Atkinson's father, Capt W. Atkinson, a Moreton Bay pilot, by the captain of an overseas vessel.

London to Clear Four More Spots In Slum District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In the poor districts of Poplar, Greenwich, Marylebone, and Camberwell in London four large slum areas are to be torn down and rebuilt, at a cost of £217,000, it is announced by the London County Council.

In Popular, in a congested area near the High Street, 80 houses and eight shops, the homes of 600 persons, are to be acquired and cleared away. The Housing Committee of the London County Council has stated that the main blocks of houses in this area are not merely congested and badly arranged, but that there is lack of light and air.

The Greenwich clearance scheme affects 100 houses and 300 persons, the Marylebone scheme 100 houses and 1000 persons.

In Camberwell a site of 10 acres is to be cleared. This area is at present so badly planned that 1198 dwellers live in squalor, whereas, the Council declares, with proper planning, accommodation on the cleared site will be made for 2900 tenants in comfortable surroundings.

Altogether the County Council's new buildings will provide good homes for more than 5000 persons of meager incomes.

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Philippines Face Task Of Readjusting Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

islands a fair share of what they want. But it must then go to Congress.

Eventualities to Consider

If farm lobbies are as strong when this time comes as they have been for the past four years, and Congress refuses to alter the Independence Act, then the prospects for the Philippines are disturbing.

For the United States, too, there will be inescapably severe effects. It is likely that virtually all of the Philippines' textile purchases will come from Japan, if the islands are denied entry into the American market, for unless American textiles are given protection, they cannot compete in the Philippines. That means the loss of 30 out of every 100 yards of American textiles sent abroad, which is the average sale to the islands.

Loss of U. S. Trade

Similarly, the great bulk of American exports of dairy products—canned milk and butter—and a great deal of canned fish, go to the islands. Some of this trade might be picked up by Japan, another portion by Australia and New Zealand. Wheat flour, now a sizable export, will also suffer.

The United States will be likely to lose its ninth best customer—the long-term average—with nothing to replace it. This relationship was disturbed this year by the rise in Japanese textile sales, but the Manila Government stands ready to erect tariff barriers against these yard goods—if the United States gives an equivalent.

The slump in American textile exports has been striking. The American percentage dropped from 81 per cent in 1932, to 74 in 1933, 43 in 1934, and 37 per cent in January-March, 1935.

Big Trade in Raw Materials

In another sense, Philippine trade is advantageous to the United States. It is almost entirely in the form of raw materials, which must be processed on the mainland Thus, Philippine raw sugar supports in part refineries in several American states. Philippine copra is pressed into coconut oil; hemp fiber is shipped, converted into twine and rope and distributed; Philippine cigars are taxed and distributed; and are themselves manufactured with some imported American leaf tobacco, American wrappers, cellophane, etc. Philippine embroideries are made on cloth woven in the United States, shipped out to the islands and back. Each such product worth $1 when it is imported has been estimated to be worth $3 when it reaches the consumer, and all the value in between has accrued to Americans.

Consider the difference between this and, say, $1 worth of novelties manufactured in another Oriental country and going to a five-and-ten store, and you see that trade balance figures alone do not always tell the whole story of the value of imports.

Gold in the Philippines

Moreover, there are distinct chances for American development in the Philippines, even under independence, if only their political and economic status is made definite. The booming gold-mining industry is the most striking. Almost entirely in American hands, it has increased rapidly. The 1932 production was some $5,000,000; 1934 was $12,000,000; 1935 is expected to be $17,000,000, and 1936 at $21,000,000. When new mines now under development are brought in, total output is estimated at $25,000,000. This is a respectable share of the world's annual gold output.

Of course, if and when the United States and the world return to a mood of expansion, the archipelago will offer an even wider range of magnificent opportunity.

Big Variety in Resources

Its forests are an abundant source of the finest hardwoods; its hemp is unique; its tropical fruits, under new methods of frozen transport, offer new delicacies to the American palate; pineapple can be grown to great competitive advantage with Hawaii; rubber can be grown, and the Firestone experiment would have been in the islands and not in Liberia had not the land laws prevented big enough holdings, and if import of labor had been permitted. The islands can also purchase a great deal more than they do as living standards improve.

But everything depends on stable government and continuity of régime. Another type of resource turns, in a sense, on the revenue.

Source of War Necessities

The Philippines are a prime source of war necessities, the vital materials of national defense. They have a major source of coconut oil, which is an abundant source of glycerine, one of the chief ingredients of high explosives. Charcoal, made from coconut shell, is a necessary filler for gas masks. Philippine hardwoods are used around propeller shafts, and in other naval purposes. Manila hemp is a necessity for navies, produced only in these islands. Philippine iron is abundant and of high quality. It would be peculiarly useful to Japan, which lacks iron but has plenty of good coking coal.

Possibly most important and alluring of all, the islands have extensive deposits of manganese, and chromite which has already gone into production. No two minerals are more sought. Millions of tons of high-grade, low cost chrome ore have been indicated and is invaluable in smelting of rust-proof high quality steel.

Worth $200 a Ton

The United States in 1933 paid as much as $200 a ton for chromite, and its own deposits consist chiefly of low-grade ores. The American Government has been urged to buy and store reserves of Philippine chromite.

In the event of Pacific war, the major problem would be access to these invaluable supplies. If the United States had previously relinquished the islands, it is accepted as inevitable that Japan would take over the vital sources under pressure of war necessity. It is also asserted by the bulk of military authority that Japan could capture the islands even if the United States were entrenched there. The counter argument is that it would be better to make this capture difficult than to concede it beforehand.

The Dark Other Side

Such are some of the potential and actual advantages for the United States in the archipelago, sticking to the commercial field.

As for the Philippines, unless changes are made in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the status of chief export crops seems about this:

Sugar, the chief Philippine export, goes almost exclusively to the American market. Under the Jones-Costigan Act the islands have a quota of 1,045,000 short tons, which enables their industry to get along, indeed to pay good profits. If that act expires, the quota goes to 973,000 short tons. After five years, the Tydings-McDuffie Act applies 5 per cent of the American tariff, and up to 25 per cent in five years. Philippine sugar men insist they cannot compete with Cuba, even with a differential of 95 per cent of the American duty.

Adjustments Are Expected

Impartial opinion holds, however, that readjustments can be made in the industry, production can be concentrated on the best lands, until Philippine sugar almost if not quite competed with Cuba at Pacific coast refineries. But readjustments will require lower profits to investors, lower wages to labor, lower returns to the share-cropper, and the last two will be felt first.

Manila hemp has fallen from being 68 per cent of the island's total export in 1903 to 8 per cent in 1934, will remain untouched, but the prime factor is Japan's increasing control of the source of supply.

Copra and coconut oil are of vital importance to the islands, since 4,000,000 out of 13,000,000 Filipinos depend on the fringed palm to live. Copra enters the United States duty free, coconut oil must pay an excise tax of 3 cents now, a duty in future.

Menace to Cottonseed

Therefore the copra crushing industry would presumably be transferred entirely to the United States, creating some unemployment in the islands, but not dire effects.

The most extraordinary effect is that if the copra is extracted in the United States the by-products, copra meal and cake, will be left in the United States, to compete with cottonseed meal and cake. Yet the legislation bringing this about was dictated by the farm lobbies, with cotton heavily represented. Strange!

Philippine coconut men complain bitterly of the present excise tax on coconut oil, claiming that instead of protecting the cottonseed oil men, it has forced American soapmakers in part to pay higher prices, thus boosting the cost of the most widely used American soaps—and in part to use foreign oils which compete with coconut oil.

Something for Something

They are prepared to give up the American inedible oil market—thus removing their major threat to cottonseed—if they can have the inedible oil market, the soap kettle.

Lesser Philippine industries will face even stiffer readjustments, impartial American experts told me. Cigars are likely to be shut out of the American market altogether in the sixth year; embroideries now made on American cloth in American-owned factories, will also face a prohibitive duty; pearl buttons, a lively trade, are penalized.

But all these effects are dependent upon the trade negotiations.

Depends on Agreements

If, as now seems probable, the joint commission of Filipinos and Americans recommends a reciprocal agreement giving the major Philippine products continued entry into the United States, and if Congress agrees, the readjustment will not be forced.

Even any reasonable compromise, while requiring scaling down of some production costs, is held to be bearable by some students. In truth the sugar business, largely in American hands, gives the impression that readjustment will not be amiss.

Some Filipinos urge "taking it on the chin," leaving the Tydings-McDuffie Act as is, and forcing a wholesale readjustment driving out the "sugar barons," returning the islands to a balanced economy, and producing more rapid industrialization. The dose would be stiff.

Give and Take Would Pay

If, on the contrary, the United States and the islands decide to maintain their quarter-of-a-century economic link, American producers can reasonably ask favored entry. This would apply mainly to textiles, wheat flour, canned fish, dairy products, milk. The results, in direct and indirect return, as well as in furnishing an economic anchor to the new government, might not be incommensurate with the relatively slight—if existent—sacrifice by domestic producers.

And a step away from economic nationalism will have been taken.

Filipinos Stick to Old Methods

L. G. Blockman from Nesmith; R. Moulin from Ewing Galloway

Native Boats Still Do Much of the Shipping of Goods in Philippines

Japan Receives Blow to Trade In Light Bulbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELÆS—Japanese hopes for continuation of their American electric-light bulb market went glimmering in the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco which upheld an injunction against importation of the cheaply made products.

The General Electric Company brought the injunction suit here two years ago, charging its patents were being infringed by the Japanese bulbs, which were being sold three for 10 cents as against a price of 10 cents each for American-made bulbs.

Prior to the General Electric Company's action, customs figures showed the Japanese imports averaged 100,000,000 a year, according to Leonard Lyon, company attorney.

Defendants to the injunction plea, the Tokyo Lamp Company and the Pacific Importing Company, appealed to the Circuit Court on the contention that there was no infringement because it was never shown their Japanese-made product was produced by an infringing process.

One of the defendants' spokesmen offered the further defense that while he had samples of the Japanese bulbs in his possession, he was not selling them, but merely "showing them to the trade, and therefore not infringing any patents."

The Circuit Court held that "it is difficult to understand why he was showing them if he did not intend to sell."

Japanese competition was said to be destroying the market for the American product. Cheap labor conditions were described by Mr. Lyon as the factor in favor of the foreign manufacture.

Effort to Clear Name Revealed In Letter From Benedict Arnold

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 27 (AP)—Strengthened evidence of Benedict Arnold's resentment that, "My character has been most cruelly and unjustly aspersed," which culminated in the Revolutionary War General's desertion to the British cause was believed uncovered yesterday.

It was in the form of an original letter to Governor Greene of Rhode Island, secured by Western Reserve University from the late William Ellsworth Tuttle, Warren (Ohio) lawyer, through his sister, Mrs. Mary T. Fillius, also of Warren.

Part in Own Hand

Purchased from a Warren bookseller, it came from Maggs Brothers, London collectors.

The writing of the letter, said Dr. Elbert J. Benton, dean of Reserve's graduate school, is in two hands, but the portion which General Arnold did not write was evidently dictated by him.

Dr. Benton expressed the belief that similar letters were written by the American General to governors of the other 12 states.

The letter was written nearly 156 years ago, less than two months after a second acquittal from charges of Pennsylvania state authorities that he had used his high position to make illegal purchases and courted British loyalists at the expense of American patriots.

The President of the Council prefering these and minor charges was Joseph Reid, and it is against Mr. Reed that General Arnold's resentment takes its sharpest course in the communication, dated March 20, 1780.

"The President of the Council of the State of Pennsylvania having published and officially transmitted to the different states," it reads, "Sundry resolutions of theirs, dated Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1779, containing heavy charges tending to prejudice the minds of my fellow citizens against me, previous to a trial, which with much difficulty (and to the public who have been so greatly deceived), will, I trust, excuse the liberty I have taken in transmitting, to Your Excellency the proceedings of the court-martial on my trial, which I must request you will do me the favor to lay before the Council and General Assembly.

Unprecedented Publication

"I would wish to take off from the minds of those gentlemen every unfavorable impression, which the unprecedented publication of the President of Council of Pennsylvania may have made, and to convince them that my character has been most cruelly and unjustly aspersed."

It was a few months later, records show, when General Arnold asked George Washington for command of West Point to turn that strategic position over to the British.

The letter is in excellent condition.

China Buys British Engines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRKENHEAD, Eng.—More than 3000 tons of British-built railway locomotives are to be shipped from Birkenhead to China during the next few months, it was announced here recently.

Illuminated Trolley Car Sings Christmas Carols

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — A caroling street car, bedecked with jeweled lights and ablaze with stars, added joy to the days before Christmas in this city. Provided by the Municipal Railway, the Christmas car plyed about the shopping district by day and in the evenings traveled through the residential sections.

A delectable Santa Claus motorman guided the car and a sociable Santa conductor waved gallantly from the rear window. To the unimaginative, the seats were empty and the music proceeded from a loud speaker but others saw an invisible choir singing the "Hallelujah" chorus from Handel's "Messiah."

Automobiles followed the "Yule special" like children following a piper and when the car went up the carline street, neighbor telephoned to neighbor, until, when it went back, groups had gathered at each corner to watch the gorgeous creature pass.

In the daytime, shoppers paused at the curb to listen where above the traffic and the tinkle of the Salvation Army's Santa's bell the words came from the singing trolley car:

"Joy to the world the Lord is come
Let earth receive her King."

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BUTTERICK—STYLE LEADERS OF THE WORLD

Boston Day... Prisons, School, Liquor...

(Continued from Page 1)

trict attorney today. "I have heard no evidence that would reflect on Mr. Reilly," Mr. Foley said.

Liquor—Control Still Problem Despite Repeal

Once a month a big wooden box is shipped from the Alcoholic Tax Unit bureau in the Federal Building at Boston to Washington. This box measures 4½ feet long, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick. It contains one month's record of liquor tax collections and a report on enforcement activity in New England. This indicates that liquor control is still far from being a solved problem.

Within a few days the December box will be shipped to Washington and with this shipment the year's work of the "T-Men" comes to a close. In 1935, New England paid $1,750,000 in liquor taxes to the Federal Government monthly.

To keep tabs on liquor taxes in New England and liquor enforcement, a staff of 380 persons is required. This costs 12 per cent of the taxes every year. A room almost the length of the Federal Building—a full city block—is necessary to keep the tabulations straight.

Repeal has not stopped the bootlegger, points out an article: Page 7.

Dorgan—Files Bill Restricting Stage Plays

State House observers today opened their eyes at a newly-filed bill which, if it became a law, might become a shackle to free speech as menacing as the teachers' oath bill.

Its filer, too, was none other than Representative Thomas Dorgan of Boston, sponsor of the teachers' oath bill. The bill would provide a penalty of not more than a year in jail and a fine of not more than $500, or both; to persons staging indecent theatrical performances. This portion of the bill was aimed at such plays as "Children's Hour" which Mayor Mansfield of Boston barred after sending Herbert L. McNary, city censor, down to New York to report upon it.

Commenting upon the bill, however, Representative Dorgan revealed its more dangerous tendencies. Said he, "The current condition of the stage affords ample evidence that those in control are deliberately attempting to lower the moral standards of the nation and to use the theater as a medium of subversive propaganda."

Observers reasoned that if the phrase "subversive propaganda" was applied to the hilt it would have a tendency to cramp legitimate drama, no matter how inoffensive, if interpreted solely on this rather broad phrase. Representative Dorgan said that he intended to secure similar legislation in other states and at the next session of Congress.

Market—Fresh Fish Leads Week's Food Display

Tradesmen of Boston's Faneuil Hall and Quincy Markets today offered a variety of fish delicacies for the week-end shopper. This contrasts with last week's array which featured vegetables, meats and other choice foods.

Red snappers, Spanish mackerel and pompano are the main attractions in vendor's stalls. These fish are all of a southern variety. The supply was plentiful and prices were reasonable. Then there are native smelts at 40 cents a pound, genuine lemon sole at 40 cents a pound, fresh swordfish at 35 cents a pound, fresh halibut at 40 cents a pound and cod steaks at 15 cents a pound.

Loins of pork sold at 35-28 cents a pound, fresh shoulders at 19-23 cents a pound and smoked hams at 29-31 cents a pound.

In the vegetable line there was a slight increase in prices. String beans, spinach, cabbage, turnips and squash were the main vegetables to show a price advance.

Airways—B. & M. Announces More Trips

The airways that serve northern New England today took a deep breath and expanded as they made another move in the role they have laid out for themselves as a feeder to the transatlantic air service. Today's move was additional schedules.

The Boston-Maine Airways has announced that beginning Jan. 2 it will double its air service on its Maine sector. Planned are two round trips daily between Boston and Bangor and intermediate points instead of the one round trip formerly run.

At the same time the line and its Vermont operator, Central Vermont Airways, announced that the single round trip schedule daily to Burlington would be adjusted so as to allow closer connection with the planes from Boston to New York. The northbound trip will operate earlier to compensate.

The airways group had previously announced that pending certain improvements in the airports at its intermediate and terminal fields, the line would purchase several high speed Electra transport planes, carrying 10 passengers each. This new equipment would halve the flying time on the present schedules. Preparations are also afoot to extend the line from Maine to Halifax or from Vermont to Montreal pending the decision to locate the terminals of the transatlantic line in either city.

For the present, however, the following schedule will go into effect Jan. 2:

Eastbound planes, leave Boston, 9:45 a. m. and 1:05 p. m.; arrive Bangor, 12:10 and 3:30 p. m. daily.

Westbound planes, leave Bangor, 9 a. m. and 2:25 p. m.; arrive Boston, 11:30 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.

On the Vermont service:

Northbound plane, leaves Boston 9:30 a. m.; arrives Burlington, 12:15 p. m.; southbound, leaves Burlington 2:40 p. m.; arrives Boston, 5 p. m.

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Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

UNIVERSITY—"Little Women." 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. "Six-Day Bike Rider." 1:45, 5, 8:15.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!" with Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore, Aline MacMahon and others. Also "If You Could Only Cook." Orpheum: 9:30. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10, 1:20

METROPOLITAN — Joe Penner, Jack Oakie and Frances Langford in "Collegiate." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:36, 7:35, 10:20. Stage: International Varieties.

EXETER—"In Old Kentucky," with Will Rogers. 3:35, 6:25, 9:14. Also "Remember Last Night." 3:20, 5:10, 7:55.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Color cartoons. "Night Before Christmas." "March of Time." "Feminine Invasion." "Paramount Pictorial." and "Happy Though Married." with Edgar Kennedy.

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. "Italian Caprice" and news reel.

MODERN—James Cagney and Margaret Lindsay in "Frisco Kid." 10:35 a. m., 1:28, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Mary Burns, Fugitive," with Sylvia Sidney and M. Douglas. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Tomorrow: Kay Francis in "I Found Stella Parish." Also Miriam Hopkins in "Splendor."

UPTOWN—"So Red the Rose." 12:35, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. "In Old Kentucky." 2, 5:15, 8:30. Tomorrow: "In Person." and "Peter Ibbetson."

MEMORIAL — "Sylvia Scarlett," featuring Katharine Hepburn. 10, 11:55 a. m., 1:48, 3:55, 6, 8:05. Dionne Quins in "Christmas Party."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Screen version of Rafael Sabatini's "Captain Blood." Fenway: 1:37, 4:13, 6:49, 9:25. Paramount: 11:25 a. m., 1:50, 4:15, 6:40, 9:05. Also "Trouble in Toyland."

TREMONT—Greta Garbo in "Painted Veil." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10:00. "The Richest Girl in the World." 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Splendor." 2, 5, 8. Also "Transatlantic Tunnel." 3:45, 6:45, 9:50.

BOSTON—Victor Jory, Florence Rice and Norman Foster in "Escape From Devil's Island." 10:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:53, 5:31, 8:09, 10:47. Stage: "International Scandals," with Egerett Marshall and Little Miss Babo.

Other Events

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP — Puppet show, "Alice in Wonderland." 71 Chestnut Street, 3:45. Matinee tomorrow, 3.

EAST BOSTON ERA DRAMATICS—East Boston Community Theater in "Christmas Destiny," with East Boston Community Chorus and Community Orchestra. East Boston Branch Library, 276 Meridian Street, 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Greek Art" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis, 11. "Museum Treasures" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis, 2.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Two Christmas plays by the younger Marionette Club. Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Meet at Forest Hills elevated station, lower level, for walk through Arnold Arboretum to Leverett's Pond and the Riverway. Take bread for the ducks, 1:45.

BACK BAY ERA DRAMATICS — East Boston Community Theater in "Christmas Destiny," Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 3.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Review of T. E. Lawrence's "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" by Dr. Miriam Franc Skirball of Newton Centre 3 Joy Street, 1.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Talking picture, "Cruising the Seven Seas," 2:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—New Year's Ski Trip to Kinsman Lodge, Franconia, N. H. Return next Wednesday evening. For particulars call at 5 Joy Street.

Washburn—He's Boring in for Borah

Robert M. Washburn, candidate for the United States Senate on the Republican ticket last year, continued his vociferous one-man Borah-for-President boom in Boston today.

"They say," he asserted in a statement issued this morning, "that Borah is shifty. If so, because of this, he has one advantage over these critics of his. It is that, unlike them, he is at least sometimes right."

Continuing his defense of the Idaho Senator's reputed inconsistencies, Mr. Washburn declared: "He does jar those who never do today what they did not do yesterday, and who show more speed when they are backing water. It is better to be inconsistently right than consistently wrong."

Lost—Fishing Boat With Two Men Aboard

Coast guard planes and ships today continued search for a Cape Porpoise, Maine, fisherman and his son, missing since Christmas. A small boat was sighted off the Maine coast this morning by a plane, but when rescue craft sped to the location they could not find a trace of the missing fishing boat.

The pilot of the coast guard plane said he could not definitely establish whether the boat was the one aboard which Lamont Sinnett and his son Frank set out Wednesday.

The circle of search was widened today as coast guard officials conjectured that engines of the fishing craft had failed and that winds had driven it to sea.

School Board—Short Session Transfers Funds

Boston school committee met in special session at 1 p. m. today. Reporters—on hand in profusion—expectant of some new break in the current school investigation, were disappointed. The meeting lasted but four minutes and the only item of business transacted was transfer of $8000 from the special fund to the fuel and light fund. It was explained that the transfer had to be made before the first of the year so that dealers might receive payment on time.

Brakes—Inspections Ordered by Motor Registrar

Mounting accident tolls today prompted Frank A. Goodwin, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, to teletype orders for immediate stringent brake tests by department inspectors. As many cars as possible will be stopped on state highways within the next few days while brake examinations are made. Mr. Goodwin said there had been 24 fatallities this week resulting from automobile accidents. He said excessive speed and faulty brakes were to blame in a majority of cases.

Curley—He Takes Another Shot at Rotch

Governor Curley continued his attacks on Arthur G. Rotch, state WPA chief, today by complaining to Harry Hopkins, national head of the WPA. The Governor cited alleged failure of many workers to receive pay checks in time for Christmas as an example of inefficiency in the Massachusetts office.

Mr. Rotch yesterday asserted that all who had checks coming to them received them except for some 2000. These were not paid, Mr. Rotch explained, because of the breakdown in a check writing machine.

The Governor has been a critic of the PWA administration in Massachusetts for the past month.

Parkman—Favors Trial of Security Program

State Senator Henry Parkman Jr. entertains no illusions regarding the federal social security program. Frankly, he is convinced that a nationally controlled system of old-age benefits will prove to be unworkable. But, regardless of this, Senator Parkman believes that the whole project should be given a thorough trial in its present form.

Today, in Atlanta, Ga., he told members of the American Political Science Association that experience gained in applying the social security formula will at least help to determine better methods of handling the human welfare problem.

Speeds Up—Ocean Freight to Gulf Ports

Ocean freight today picked up its heels to kick a day off the transit time between Boston and Gulf ports. American Scantic Line announced it will begin a new fast service to New Orleans, La., and Tampa, Fla. Northbound steamers will reach Boston five to six days after leaving Tampa.

Dinner $10—That's The Price on Jackson Day

Ten dollars is more than most men will pay for a dinner, but that is what Young Democrats of Massachusetts have planned to charge for tickets to a celebration of Jackson Day on Jan. 8. Out in Kansas City young men and women of the same political faith complained vigorously about paying $10 for their Jackson Day dinner, but no such objections were heard rumbling in Boston today.

Governor Curley, it was said, had purchased four of the tickets, and thus will have an opportunity to hear Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, give the principal address. Most of the receipts from this and other Jackson Day events throughout the United States will be remitted to the Democratic National Committee. The place: Copley-Plaza Hotel. Time: Seven o'clock.

Search—For Accused Guard Killers Continues

Three hundred police in metropolitan area departments today continued their search for Edward Guarnelli and Antonio Repucci, the two convicts accused of having killed Walter R. Doucette, state prison guard, while they were being returned from Dedham Court last Monday night.

Yesterday the search swept through West Everett, and this morning it spread to Peddock's Island in Boston Harbor. Though both men remained well hidden, detectives felt certain of an eventual arrest.

They know that neither of the men cares to work for a living, and that each is an accomplished housebreaker. Ultimately a new burglary is expected to grow from this combination and police say this will return the perpetrators to justice.

Ice—Jack Frost Gets at Work on Harbor

First ice of the season in Boston Harbor was reported today. Five inches of slushy ice in upper Chelsea Creek caused a call to be sent out to aid passage of an oil barge coming in from New Jersey.

In recent winters ice in waters contiguous to Boston Harbor has necessitated wide use of ice breakers. Shipping men today said that if below freezing temperatures continue, the ice situation will become more serious within a few days.

Goodwin—Labor Group Calls for His Removal

Governor Curley and Frank A. Goodwin, Curley-appointed state registrar of motor vehicles, stood on opposite sides of the labor fence today, but threw no stones.

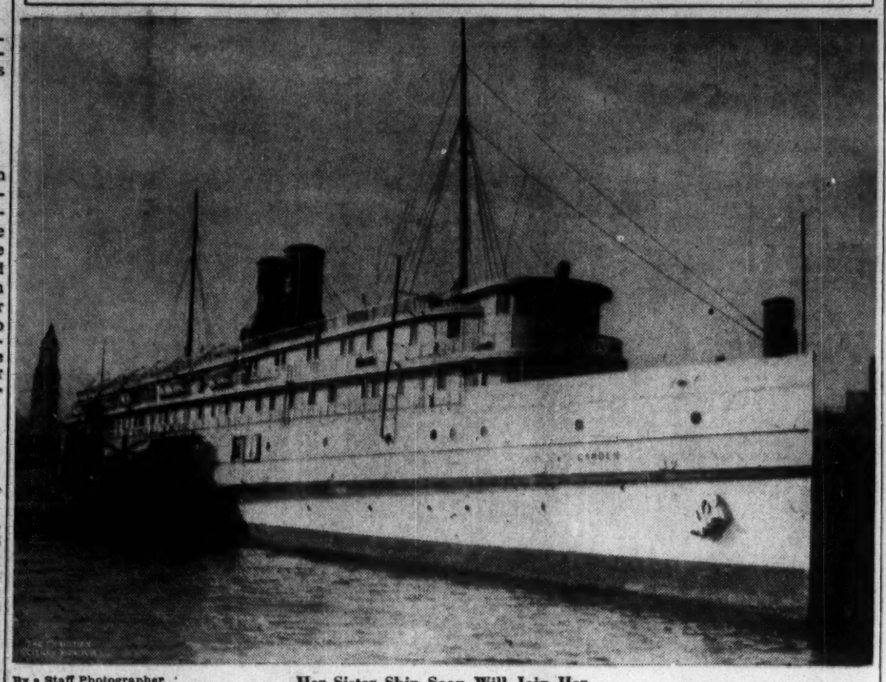
The Governor, for some time, has spoken highly of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Goodwin, on the other hand, has recently hurled several verbal attacks at the A. F. of L. A few days ago the registrar told Haverhill shoe workers they should abandon the Haverhill Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (an A. F. of L. affiliate) and join the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe Workers for safe protection.

The registrar charged the A. F. of L. union leaders "sign up with the manufacturers, not to protect the workers, but to collect dues. The manufacturers force the workers to sign up and pay dues or go without work."

The Haverhill union has complained to the Governor, as an A. F. of L. supporter, demanding the registrar's removal for "un-American and antilabor activities."

The Governor has not yet indicated what course he will pursue.

River Steamer Retires From Sea



By a Staff Photographer

Her Sister Ship Soon Will Join Her

Tied Up Almost in the Shadow of the Boston Custom House Tower, the Camden Has Made Her Last Run on the Boston-to-Bangor Boat Line

State Grants for Local Relief Are Sought in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27—Resumption of relief grants to local communities so that New Hampshire's acute welfare situation may be relieved is the object of selectmen and county commissioners in this State. They have planned an aggressive campaign to raise additional funds and thus refurbish a barren public larder.

Taking issue with those who have urged Gov. H. Styles Bridges to avoid calling New Hampshire's Legislature into special session, because to do so would increase expenses and raise the tax rate, local officials have asked that financial problems of the relief crisis be met at the first opportunity. To handle them effectively, an extra meeting of the legislative body is said to be essential.

More State Funds

For one thing, it is proposed that the State can do no less than make available for distribution immediately the funds which were budgeted for welfare work after July 1, 1936. This would release $1,200,000, and restore the poor box from the empty status it has felt since heavy disbursements exhausted an appropriation of $1,800,000 in October—long in advance of expectations.

The decision to press for the release of additional state funds, so that towns and counties will not be snowed under with debt, followed a meeting of welfare officials with the County Commissioners Association.

Need for Relief

"Whatever else may be said, we propose to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, and that regardless of tax rates or costs," declared Everett R. Rutter, selectman of Derry, Rockingham County, in a statement that typifies the local attitude. Speaking for a group which proposes to end state centralization of relief work, Selectman Rutter commended the advantage of making welfare a local responsibility.

"Our local organizations gave better satisfaction, and at less expense, than at any time since 1933, when a centralized relief administration was established by the Legislature," it was claimed.

Complaints Registered

Complaints made by members of the County Commissioners Association were directed particularly against the State Board of Welfare and Relief for failing to apportion the monthly cost of relief cases. This attitude was regarded as an opening wedge for the movement which seeks repeal of the centralization statute, because it provides "too much red tape, and too many bosses."

Thus far Governor Bridges has heard protests principally from organizations opposed to calling a special session of the Legislature, state house observers say. But he is to learn more of the difficult financial situation to which many New Hampshire communities have come through their relief problems. Local officials say that they propose to inform him of their position so that something will be done—and done at once.

Prison Situation In Rhode Island Greatly Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 27—Idleness and overcrowding, which has constituted a serious menace to the morale of the state prison and reformatories since 1934, will be completely eliminated by a program to go into effect by the end of January, Dr. Arthur E. Martin, chief of the division of jails and reformatories made known today.

The reports of the department show that last April the prison and county jail was so crowded that 97 men were forced to sleep in the corridors and many of the cells were occupied by two inmates. This condition has been eradicated, according to Dr. Martin, by removal of more than 100 prisoners, most of them short-termers, to the new state reformatory for men. At the present time not a single cell at the state prison has more than one occupant and only a few of the men at the county jail are doubling up.

Works Program

The works program of the division provides for the establishment of a print shop, a textile department, a mattress factory, a tailor shop, furniture repairing and carpenter shops. Other departments will be opened if a number of prisoners decided that it would be more to their liking. In all cases the prisoners will be given an opportunity to select work for which they are most suited and more likely to enjoy.

The new plan not only provides for the workers' selection of their jobs but also provides an hour or two off their work day to go to school. A permanent prison school has recently been established on the second floor of the industrial building. The school, with five teachers provided by the WPA, has an average daily attendance of 85 men.

Courses Offered

Courses are offered in grammar school grades, languages, typewriting and journalism. Special attention is given to illiterates.

Arrangements are almost completed for the installation of radio earphones in each cell. Prisoners who have not violated the rules of the prison will be allowed to listen-in from 6 until 9 p. m. daily. The programs to be broadcast will be selected on a central set in the main office.

For violation of the rules they will lose the privilege of the use of the earphones as they now are deprived of the Saturday afternoon period in the yard and the audible motion pictures.

Encouraging Angle

Dr. Martin, in announcing the improvements, made known another encouraging angle in the prison and crime situation which was found in the annual report of Warden Ralph H. Walker. This was a considerable decline in the number of commitments at the State Prison.

Some of this decline is said to be due to the growth of the system of deferred sentences and probation during the past few years. He said that it indicated that crime has greatly decreased in Rhode Island.

In his report on prison commitments the warden said, "The drop in prison committments would seem to indicate that not only has crime decreased but that present methods of treating incipient crime are fundamentally correct and are operating with tangible results."

'Sell Grand Rapids' Drive So Successful New One Is Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — The 1934 campaign to "sell Grand Rapids" to its residents proved so successful in banishing pessimists that Association of Commerce officials have announced a similar campaign this fall. All each citizen is asked to do is to take "stock" in the form of additional shares of civic pride in his city.

Association of Commerce officials, fighting last year to defeat the "negative compiex" in the city, said: "The drive changed the mental attitude of the entire city. For the last 12 months you have heard few persons say 'Grand Rapids is going to the bow-wows.' Pessimists have turned into optimists."

For several years a feeling of defeatism was rampant in the city and because of this spirit the association conceived the idea of the civic stock-selling campaign. Newspapers, school pupils, pastors and civic clubs took part in the drive which resulted in the stimulation of sound thinking.

In commenting on the drive, Samuel G. Buckner, who proposed and directed it, reported: "This campaign not only had beneficial effects in Grand Rapids, it was recognized by the press in other states. Other communities, believing in the idea, put on similar campaigns. National publications such as The Christian Science Monitor recognized and indorsed the idea."

While the city's mental attitude has been undergoing a transformation, the community has been booming to new highs industrially. Employment in the year has gained 27 per cent, records show, and sales in dollar volume have expanded more than 25 per cent.

Federal Forester Urges CCC Shift To Rid It of Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Urging the CCC program be continued into the indefinite future, John W. Spencer, United States assistant regional forester here, proposed placing of this agency under the Department of Agriculture in an effort to keep it from politics.

Having been originally established as a conservation force, Mr. Spencer proposed that the CCC be made a permanent institution under a unified system of management with all responsibility concentrated in one to secure a proper distribution of effort and the best permanent national results.

The report of his findings and opinions of the program were made before a federal co-ordination meeting called by Thomas A. Duke, head of the National Emergency Council of Colorado.

In reviewing many of the benefits which have been accomplished by the CCC enrollees, the forester stated that he had seen no traces of radicalism or communistic thought in any of the camps. He blamed the failure of certain projects on incompetent political appointees who were in charge, not on the boys themselves.

Postal Telegraph & Cable Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—Postal Telegraph & Cable Corporation reports net loss for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $4,442,178 compared with net loss of $1,051,280 for the corresponding period last year.

Townsend Plan Advocate Seeks Connecticut Seat

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 27 (AP)—Lester P. Barlow, an associate of the late Senator Huey P. Long, was an avowed candidate today for Representative from the Fourth Congressional District, announcing he would seek the post as an advocate of the Townsend Plan. The district is now represented by the veteran Republican, Merritt Schuyler.

In a formal statement, Mr. Barlow said he believed "in the soundness of the Townsend Plan and that such a measure must be enacted into a national law to stave off the swift march now on toward national chaos."

Road Bonds Proceeds Paid in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 27 (AP)—A check comprising the proceeds from the sale of the $6,480,000 Fairfield County bond issue, to be used in the construction of the Merritt Parkway, was handed over by representatives of the Lehman Brothers syndicate of New York to State Senator Charles P. Rumpf of Darien, county treasurer, yesterday. Mr. Rumpf gave it to State Treasurer John S. Addis.

The money will enable the State Highway Commissioner, Mr. John A. MacDonald, to proceed with construction. Mr. Rumpf said the commissioner planned to begin purchasing land and letting contracts within a few weeks. The highway will provide a 32-mile link between Fairfield and Westchester counties.

Romantic Penobscot Era Ends; Last of Old River Boats Sails On Farewell Voyage to Boston

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, Dec. 27—Bangor and Maine bid farewell today to passenger boat service on the Penobscot River.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Belfast of the Eastern Steamship Line hoisted her anchor for the last time and moved quietly down stream. As she sailed, the Belfast brought to a close an era of 112 years of service, 112 years of hard driving river history, 112 years of a once throbbing commercial life.

River Travel Ends

Times have changed since the Belfast and her sister ship the Camden first came to the Penobscot. Trains, automobiles, buses and trucks today serve Bangor and Maine better than the river boats ever could. The mighty Penobscot, which "made" Bangor the great city it once was, will flow on, now of little use as a lane for the commercial traveler.

As travel increased over the Maine highways, revenue to the river boats fell off. For the last four years the boats have not paid. The Eastern Steamlip lines sought permission of the Maine Public Utilities Commission to abandon its Penobscot service. The permit was granted.

Faces Scrap Heap

When the Belfast reaches Boston tomorrow morning she will be tied up for sale or for scrap. The Camden is already lying idle at an East Boston wharf.

These boats, and the boats before them, were known to Bangor folk as the "great white fliers." Their history is the tale of river craft familiar to America. It is the story of pioneer competition between lines for traffic, mode of travel from sail to steam, the cut-rate wars; the shift in the from wood to steel, from side wheeler to turbine.

One story in particular was recalled by the old river pilots today. "Long before the Civil War," a bearded waterfront man recalled, "The river was controlled by Sanford's Independent Line. Commodore Vanderbilt ran a competing line. He put the old Charter Oak into service—one of the finest craft that ever sailed the Penobscot.

"In a fortnight the two companies started a rate war to get the river business. Fares were reduced from $3 to $2; from $2 to $1 and even to 50 cents. But business was rushing to both companies instead of one.

Free Breakfast

"Then the Commodore made a grand offer: his boats would carry passengers from Bangor to Boston for nothing. But the Sanford brothers were not to be outdone. They boldly went the Commodore one better—they offered a free trip to Boston with breakfast in the bargain.

"As my father used to tell the story, these free breakfasts were limited to ham and eggs. The rate war ended, however, with neither company getting all the business but it was probably the most exciting event in local history."

Boom in River Travel

In later years the Sanford Brothers offered the Penobscot its first side-wheelers. It is recalled that these ships were highly popular in their day and rates were boosted as high as $3.50. Traffic was then so heavy that extra steamers were chartered.

In those days too, Bangor was one of the greatest lumber cities of the world. Lumber from the north woods was shipped by ships and great log rafts "down river."

When the Belfast ties up at Boston tomorrow morning, she will end all regular coastwise passenger service to any port in Maine except Portland. Her farewell salute will sound an elegy to one of the most beautiful of river sailing trips in eastern United States, 60 miles up the Penobscot to Bangor.

Bay Floor Tested for Strength To Hold Weight of Quoddy Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine—Rock cores more than a mile in total length have been bored from the earth during deep-water drilling operations which have been carried on here at the site of the Passamaquoddy project, as engineers prepare to set a tidal force at work by transforming its energy into electric power.

Smooth as marble, the cores are brought to surface from depths of 275 feet and appear in sections ranging from a few inches to three feet long. To laymen they are no more than rock cylinders with a diameter similar to that of sewing cotton spools, but Federal engineers find them a faithful record of the earth's foundation at this particular spot.

Men on the job call this work "boring for foundation investigation," and it is just what that term implies. The huge Quoddy dam is going to be so heavy that the very earth itself must be tested to make certain that it can bear such an enormous man-made load.

Plainly, observations of that character must be carried on at long-range, and the most practical methods known to engineers in charge of the project demand a particular sort of equipment as well as operators who have had special training. With dredges, lighters, derricks, and other floating stock, wintry storms are braved, to rasp out a record from the rocks below.

Cold weather has brought a coating of ice to many tools handled by drillers. Sleet and mist freeze to their riggings. Docks are made slippery by freezing storms. Yet in spite of these obstacles, the 400 men engaged in foundation investigation or associated activities are said to have the lowest accident record of any division.

In the end, these rock records will have to determine whether the huge reservoir shall be placed at Haycock Harbor or near Calais. No definite order has been given regarding the ultimate site, but this information should be available when 11 drills now working finally complete their task.

Seagoing Hitch-Hiker Thumbs a Ride By Auto for Himself and 14-Foot Boat

"Hitch-hiking by sea has roadside 'thumbing' licked to a frazzle," Ralph A. Waldron of Boothbay Harbor, Maine, declared today. He is enroute from Rahway, N. J., to his home in a 14-foot dory. Instead of raising a thumb to solicit aid along some road, Mr. Waldron lifts an oar to signal that he would like a tow.

A fisherman by trade, the "seahiker" went to New Jersey several months ago in search of employment, and used the same method of transportation—rowing, sailing, thumbing. "Of course, there's less traffic on the ocean lanes than on highways ashore," he said, "but men who go down to the sea in ships are far more generous than most of those who whirl down New England highways in a motorcar."

Boating by Land

Mr. Waldron, however, is not at all averse to receiving lifts over the road—provided that he can get the boat carried, too.

That is just what happened to him the other day. Coast Guard stations that play the role of good Samaritan to distressed mariners have aided, towed, bedded, and boarded Mr. Waldron. And now the men at Dolliver's Neck Station, Gloucester, have loaded the dory aboard their rescue truck for a trip overland to Newburyport. This saved the adventurer 30 miles of navigation and a long trip around Cape Ann.

Costly Jaunt

But there may be another side to the story. Part of the Government's responsibility is keeping a watchful eye on Mr. Waldron as just another mariner who may get into distress. So far his jaunt has been somewhat costly, and perhaps coast guardsmen feel that it is just as well to shorten their own vigilance by speeding him on his way.

Mr. Waldron left Rahway early in December, planned to arrive home in time for Christmas dinner. But it turned out differently. He got only so far as Gloucester, where coast guardsmen took him in for a rich feast.

He Gets New Oars

Perhaps it was Christmas, and perhaps it was just the training of the Guard to help. At any rate, when he mentioned that a pair of oars had been lost overboard somewhere along the South Shore, H. H. Vance of Five Pound Island came forward with a set of "eight-footers," which makes the Waldron dory fully outfitted once more.

Today he was at Newburyport in the shelter of the Coast Guard Station there, and was encouraged by his prospects. From now on the journey is likely to be a matter of easy jumps between Coast Guard stations along the coast from Newburyport to Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

Lookout Mt. Urged As U. S. Park Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A step toward the development of large park areas and building of highways along and across Lookout Mountain in northeast Alabama was seen recently in the purchase by the State of an eight-mile long 1625-acre tract of land in May's Gulch to be used as a state park.

Gov. Bibb Graves announced the acquisition at a barbecue given by residents of the surrounding countryside, Speaking from a towering rock overlooking Little River several hundred feet below, the Governor said it was hoped the U. S. National Park Service would eventually take over the scenic mountain top and make of it a huge national park.

"Lining up of the park units on Lookout Mountain will perhaps result in the completion of the scenic highway from the Georgia-Alabama line to Gadsden, Ala., within the next 12 months," declared Lee Langley, of Chattanooga, secretary and managing director of the Lookout Mountain Scenic Highway Association.

Wage Increase Granted Alabama Coal Miners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Through the offices of Governor Bibb Graves, the Alabama coal mine strike was settled Nov. 18 and some 17,000 miners who had been out of work since Sept. 23 went back to work.

Under the terms of the compromise reached, the miners will receive a wage increase of 20 cents a day. They struck, demanding a 50 cent increase while the operators sought to renew contracts at the old rate. On tonnage work an increase of 4½ cents a ton was granted and on dead work and yardage rates a five per cent increase was allowed. The new contract runs until April 1, 1937.

Brick of 1827 Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—While digging in his garden at the brickfields, Port Macquarie, N. S. W., a Mr. Kearns found a brick 108 years old. It is not complete, but plainly discernible on it is the wording and date, "T. Smith 1827."

U.S. Faces $200,000,000 Suit Over Post-Civil War Taxation; 45 States Hope to Get Share

While the nation clamors for a balanced budget, the possibility looms today that 45 states may sue the Federal Government for $200,000,000.

A Massachusetts lawyer, Francis R. Mullin of Boston, announced today that in 1936 and 1937 a smashing attack against the Government's legal defenses will be made to make such a suit possible and ultimately fruitful.

Suit Long Contemplated

Possibility of such a suit has existed since the days of the Reconstruction, just after the Civil War, when Uncle Sam balanced his books by assessing industry with taxes—now claimed direct taxes and illegally collected.

A sum of $200,000,000 might not damage the huge federal budget extensively, but it would build the Boulder Dam, tear it down, and rebuild it again. And if collected, this tidy sum would balance many state budgets and bring financial independence to attorneys capable enough to win court judgments for its collection.

Demands Grow

Attorneys and governors have dreamed of collecting this $200,000,000 fund for many decades. Just after the Civil War, when the taxes were assessed, they were bitterly condemned and ways were sought to recover by the states. Then came the decades of industrial expansion. The taxes were all but forgotten. At the close of the World War sub-currents of agitation to collect these taxes were again active in legal circles. Since 1930 this agitation has been acute.

To explain this proposed suit it is necessary to go back to 1866, when the disputed taxes were first collected.

Basis of Tax

From 1866 to 1868, the Federal Government subjected about 200 articles to an "ad valorem" tax. Most of these articles were used in the process of manufacture and therefore industries were taxed for such goods. These included cotton, sugar, tobacco, calf skins, goat skins, etc.

In many states the amount collected was negligible. In Ohio, for example, collections amounted to $15.26. This figure is accurate, according to Mr. Mullin, and "shows that the Government is thorough in keeping its books."

Industrial States

In 30 states the taxes collected amounted to over $1,000,000. These are the industrial states of the East, where the tax took the greatest toll. New York State has the largest claim, $49,000,000. Massachusetts is second with $45,954,440.01.

"If we can collect that sum," said Mr. Mullin with obvious enthusiasm, "we can wipe out the state debt in a single stroke."

New England Claims

All of the New England states would collect if these taxes could be proved unconstitutional and recoverable. Maine's claim is $4,378,985; New Hampshire $6,523,000; Vermont, $1,548,000; Rhode Island, $8,797,878; and Connecticut $15,821,000.

Over the bitterest opposition, these taxes were collected. Opposition to the payments and talk of suit, unconstitutionality etc., were rife for many years. Gradually the actual payers of the taxes passed on and rising generations lost interest and hope of ever collecting the $200,000,000 sum.

Interest Renewed

In the past decade, efforts to collect the taxes were revived. Governors of various states, congressmen and lawyers took up the work in the interests of each state, not in the interests of any individuals.

Today Mr. Mullin, representing Massachusetts, is one of several attorneys who are co-operating to push this collection through the courts. Speaking for the cause and for Massachusetts, Mr. Mullin presents the case.

Basis of Claim

"We claim," he began, "that these taxes are illegal and unconstitutional. Supreme Court decisions in a number of different cases have removed any doubt that such taxes could be constitutional. Although the payers of the taxes have passed on, their heirs have a right to recover. Through a lapse of time under the statute of limitations, these taxes are barred from recovery by the states.

"It is necessary for us to have a bill passed in Congress which will wipe out the application of the statute of limitations as it applies to these suits."

Walsh Aid Plan

In the seventy-fourth Congress, Senator Walsh of Massachusetts introduced such a bill, but it was held up in the final filibuster just before Congress adjourned.

"Senator Walsh has been splendid in his co-operation with us," continued Mr. Mullin, " a similar bill to the one he introduced this year, will be submitted to the next Congress.

Optimistic

"We are optimistic about the results," he said further, "because of the co-operation by several attorneys and governors to bring this issue to a head and settle the matter once and for all in the Federal District Courts or finally, if necessary, in the Supreme Court.

"People have questioned our reason for attempting to make such a collection," concluded Mr. Mullin, "on the ground that the money simply is transferred from one pocket to another.

"True; but the pocket where it has no legal right to it; it should have been transferred to the rightful legal pocket many years ago. It is said that the United States spends this money for the people—why return it to the states? Well, it happens the people of these states wish to exercise their constitutional privilege of having their states receive and spend their own state tax money."

Cirrus Clouds Offer Guide to Snow Forecasting

Blue Hills Observatory, New England's storm watchdog, aids many towns prepare for snow removal with advance information on weather conditions—Radio meteorograph transmits atmospheric data.

The excuse, "We had no warning," will be of little use to towns and municipalities in the Boston area this winter when snow-fighting equipment fails to get busy on time.

Harvard University's Blue Hill Observatory has undertaken the task of supplying snowstorm warnings as much as 24 hours in advance when large falls are expected. Using data furnished by short-wave radio communication with their sister station on Mt. Washington and from the United States Weather Bureau, the observatory is able to adapt such information to local situations and predict approaching storms to the minute.

Storm Watchdog

Town officials of Milton, Canton and Brookline who have relied upon Blue Hill in the past, call the observatory "New England's storm watchdog," and abide by its warnings strictly.

Prof. Charles F. Brooks, director, explains that in short term forecasting, certain clouds foretell snow anywhere from three to 24 hours ahead of time. These, together with other observations give rough indications of how heavy it will be, what time it will be necessary to begin plowing, whether it will drift, how long it will last and, if wet, when it will begin to freeze.

Weather Prophets

A knowledge of the behavior of these clouds will likewise enable anyone to become his own weather prophet, so far as telling when to wear goloshes and storm clothing is concerned, or when to carry chains for the car. The clouds the Harvard weather men have found most useful for snow prognostications are the feathery ones of snow crystals called "cirrus" clouds, ordinarily from four to six miles high.

More than 33 years of Blue Hill records show that before any snowstorm of six inches or more, the first cirrus clouds come either from between west-by-north and northwest or from between west-by-south and south-southwest. About an equal number of storms follow clouds from either of these two quadrants, and within 24 hours.

Based on Speed

Very rapid cirrus movements, faster than the average winter speed of 85 miles an hour, were noted before 14 out of 25 storms yielding more than 11 inches of snow, and before 24 out of 32 storms yielding 6 to 11 inches.

"This larger proportion for the lesser storms is to be expected," says Dr. Brooks, "since fast air currents usually go with fast-moving storms which would not yield such a quantity of snow in their brief stay as the slower moving ones.

When Will It Stop?

"When it is already snowing, a lightening of the clouds indicates an early end to the fall, either by turning to rain or by cessation of precipitation. Alternating lightness and dullness indicate that cloud-sheets are breaking and that snow will no longer fall heavily, with cessation possible within a few hours.

"A pink glow at sunset while snow is falling, is likewise a prognostic of early cessation of snowfall, unless the storm is from the south."

Meteorologists at Blue Hill are engaged in many other branches of weather research as well. Designed by S. T. Fergusson, veteran instrument designer, is a novel chronograph for use with the new radio meteorograph developed by Arthur Bent. Using these two tools, weather conditions in the upper atmosphere can be investigated and reported on immediately to meteorological stations. Formerly it was necessary to send up instruments by free balloon and then wait until someone found and returned them weeks later, or else send up instruments by plane and then wait until the plane landed. This information now comes back immediately by radio.

Automatic Reports

The "meteorograph" is a thin, bullet-shaped shell weighing about three pounds when loaded. It contains a thermometer, barometer, hygrometer and radio transmitting set with battery. Carried on the wing of a plane or suspended beneath a balloon, it sends back automatically, periodic readings of the temperature, air pressure, and relative humidity at heights attained. The transmitter has a radius of 50 miles giving out a signal heard as a steady hum by ground stations tuned in.

Within the bullet-shaped "robot" is a cylinder of insulated material which makes a complete rotation every 30 seconds. It holds a three-turn brass spiral which, with each revolution, comes in contact with temperature, pressure and humidity indicators. The radio signal from electrical circuits, closed as the spiral contacts the indicators, is sent out over a five meter wavelength.

Signals Translated

These signals are time signals, and they must be translated back to humidity, pressure and temperature readings. This is likewise accomplished automatically, by the chronograph, which inscribes its records on graph paper.

Also on trial at the observatory is a new type of free balloon made of unusually pliable rubber which the weather men hope will carry their instruments consistantly higher than is now possible.

Streamlined Balloons

These Dr. Brooks calls his "streamlined" balloons, for like the stratosphere craft of the Stevens-Anderson flight, they are shaped like an inverted pear and will not expand fully until the thinner air of the stratosphere is reached.

One experimental flight already accomplished gave observations up to a height of 10 miles, an altitude sufficient to meet the needs of weather men, providing it can be consistently attained.

© International

Trial Balloons Test Radio Meteorograph

Sal Pagliuca, Left, Chief Observer, and Lieutenant Graves, United States Coast Guard Service, Pictured Holding Test Balloons Being Sent Aloft by Dr. Carl O. Lange and Arthur Bent With the New Radio Meteorograph Perfected at Harvard's Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory. Prof. Charles F. Brooks, Director of the Observatory, Is Shown Examining a Naval Range Finder. Inset—This Is the Meteorograph, Latest Aid in Weather Forecasting. It Is Eight Inches Long, Weighs About Three Pounds, and Contains a Thermometer, Barometer and Hygrometer. Sent Aloft, It Transmits Its Weather Data by Shortwave Radio to the Observatory Every 30 Seconds

Fish Chowder Cries for Help As the Haddock Takes to Cover

Once haddock was thrown back into the sea by New England fishermen who regarded it as unmarketable, but today it is recognized as the most popular catch in all the fisheries In fact, it is too popular. The haddock, fishermen report, is leaving waters of Cape Cod and moving to Newfoundland, and the matter has been called to the attention of the United States Government. Experts are studying the problem and promise to do something about it.

From humble tenements to swanky hotels and clubs throughout the north Atlantic states, a fish chowder without a haddock basis is just simply not a "fish" chowder. Ask any New England housewife about that. A staple fish that is in good supply the year around—or has been until recently—the haddock is widely used as a fresh fish and since filletting became popular within the past decade its use has increased several fold. It is dried and salted like salt cod and also smoked to produce finnan haddie.

In Large Numbers

As late as 25 years ago, haddock were found in large numbers on such near-by grounds as Jeffrey's Bank and Middle Bank, a bare 50 miles from Boston. Stanch schooners with their great expanse of fore 'n aft rig canvas that spread out from tall masts and bowled the craft along at a merry pace to and from market, brought great hauls of haddock to old T Wharf and even after the industry moved to South Boston, to the Fish Pier. They were plentiful on the grounds where they have been found for nearly four centuries with their cousin, the cod, both bottom dwellers, clinging close to the flat floor of the extensive fishing grounds off New England.

In the early days of America, the fisheries dominated events in the history of the new nation, for England and France competed for possession of the "noble fishery" and the peace of the early colonists was disturbed for more than a century by conflicts fomented by the rivalry. But the fisheries then were conducted chiefly for cod, that species being particularly adapted to methods of curing used then. It is in dust-covered chronicles of early fishing voyages that knowledge is gleaned that haddock were abundant, though seldom brought to shore.

Change in Methods

Then came a change in fishing methods. The steam trawlers were introduced, dragging great otter trawls astern and scooping up quantities of these "groundfish." Production of haddock shot upward with rapidity of a thermometer in the hot sun. In 1919 the take of haddock was more than 30 per cent greater than in 1915. Latest figures show New England waters to have yielded 97,200,000 pounds of haddock in the first 10 months of 1935. The same period in 1934 saw only 66,600,000 pounds.

But today the vessels have to go further away to get their hauls. And it is noted that seasonal migration of haddock has a bearing on the production as well as the place the vessels go, while a few years ago seasonal migration was not noticed, so plentiful were the haddock in all North Atlantic waters. When the fish move off shore now, vessels go as far as Western Banks for them, lying from 400 to 600 miles from Boston, and just south of Newfoundland. Such trips were once taken only by the salt fish fleet, where weeks were spent in hauling in and salting down cod and haddock.

Rescue of Haddock

The rescue of the haddock, however, is being undertaken by experts of the Bureau of Fisheries, the Department of Commerce, and the industry itself. Secretary of Commerce Roper urges "easing the strain" on the haddock supply by educating the housewife as to the food value of many lesser known species of fish which can be taken in large quantities. Steps are already being taken, by preparation of recipe books, and lectures before groups of women, to encourage use of other fish.

Fish experts at the Boston Fish Pier point to redfish as one example of changing the fish menu. These fish have been plentiful on near-by grounds and only in the past year or two have they been brought to the Boston market. Whales were used for food during the World War. Shark meat is relished in some localities. Then there is tilefish, which about ten years ago were introduced into the Boston market and sold well for a while, till the vessels began landing these fish at New York, now the chief market for them.

Story of Tilefish

Tilefish itself constitutes a remarkable story of marine biology, wherein it was discovered, almost completely exterminated and rapidly re-established, all within 15 years. So far as known, man never saw the tilefish until May, 1879, when a Captain Kirby of the fishing schooner William V. Hutchins, operating near Hundred Fathom Curve, south of Nantucket, caught several thousand pounds of a "strange and handsomely colored fish."

Specimens were sent to the Federal Fish Commission where they were found to be a new fish. The formal name Lopholatilus Chamoeleonticeps was given the fish, but it quickly became known as tilefish. Barely three years later, the species was almost exterminated by a mysterious disturbance along the edge of the coastal slope, unexplained by government men. For 10 years not a single specimen of tilefish was reported. Then they reappeared and increased in numbers year-by-year.

Skate, squid, horse mackerel and the seasonal fish such as mackerel and swordfish are offered as potential changes to take up some of the demand for haddock. Modern freezing processes permit fish to be kept for months and swordfish, caught only between June and September, can easily be served the year around. Mackerel, caught from early summer until cold weather, may be handled the same way, say the experts.

Another step taken by Uncle Sam to protect the haddock fisheries is a proposed international treaty whereby the mesh of trawl nets would be made larger, allowing more of the small fish to escape. The plan considered involves four nations, France, Newfoundland, Canada and the United States.

Gains Made on Bootleggers, Finds Chief of N. E. Tax Unit; Increase in Receipts Noted

Repeal has not stopped the career of the prohibition bootlegger in New England and repeal cannot drive out the bootlegger tomorrow unless supported by public opinion. Thus did Sydney Sherwood, chief of the Alcoholic Tax Unit in New England—the bureau which centralizes the federal drive to see that only taxed liquor is sold—analyze today the liquor situation of the past two years and state its case for the future.

At the same time, Mr. Sherwood summed up the year's activity of his bureau, a year which has shown a slow increase in the tax receipts from liquor to the total $1,750,000 a month. This does not mean that New England is drinking more liquor, said Mr. Sherwood. It means that slowly the bootlegger is being driven out.

Trial of 34 Men

No better case to illustrate Mr. Sherwood's statement can be found in the 1935 activities of his bureau than the trial of 34 men in January at Bangor, Maine, for "conspiracy" or bootlegging. The indicted 34 men included not only the tools of a "brains bootlegger," but also the top-notch masters of liquor smuggling who have been operating since prohibition days, according to Mr. Sherwood. Two of those indicted were Lawrence Nugent and Daniel L. Murphy, well known in Boston.

Many less noticeable signs, but more important than the Bangor case by their number, are concrete proof that repeal law forces are reducing the power of the bootlegger. Before repeal, pointed out Mr. Sherwood, average distillery units raided were equipped to produce anywhere between 2500 and 6000 gallons of alcohol a day. In 1935 the average daily production of stills raided was only 350 gallons.

Less Than Month

In almost every case the 168 stills raided this year had been in operation less than a month. This means, explained Mr. Sherwood, that the bootleggers have been ousted before their plant has paid for itself. At least six weeks, he explained, is needed to pay for a distillery.

In Maine a striking example that the "days of winking are over" is found. Before repeal Federal officers knew of at least 20 contact boats on the coast. A contact boat is one which goes off the coast to the loaded vessels and smuggles liquor to the shore. Today officials are convinced there is only one contact boat.

Most of the war against bootlegging is carried on by Robert W. Coyne, assistant supervisor of enforcement. Mr. Coyne and his agents co-operate with the coast guard and state authorities, but they centralize the activities.

Much of the alcohol being smuggled into the country today, said Mr. Coyne, comes from Belgium and Germany. It is purchased in those countries at prices ranging between six and 20 cents a gallon. In the United States it can be sold for $3 to $5. The legitimate price is $5.50 a gallon.

The Maine coast is, as always, the favorite haunt of the bootlegger. Up at the Canadian border, however, which was once a great smuggling zone, the situation is the reverse today of prohibition days. Liquor for Canada is being smuggled into Maine from the sea today. "The same men in Canada we once asked to aid us when enforcing prohibition, are today asking our help to stop smuggling from this country," said Mr. Coyne. Canadian taxes on alcohol are steeper than those in the United States.

Permit Division

Enforcement constitutes only half the activity of the Alcoholic Tax Unit. There is also the permit division. This department makes liquor tax collections and supervises the application of tax laws in the breweries, wineries, rectifying plants and distilleries. Francis J. Kelley leads the work in this division. He and Mr. Coyne are the right-hand men of Mr. Sherwood, who directs the work of the entire department.

To insure collection of liquor taxes, new devices have been created this year, Mr. Kelley explained. These are the red strip stamps and the indicia bottles. Red strip stamps, revenue stamps which serve the identical purpose of tobacco revenue stamps, are sealed over the bottles in the wholesale producing plants. No bottle can escape the inspector's eye and the tax payment, for each must be sealed under this new plan.

Glass Process

Indicia bottles are marked by a glass process which gives each one a number and serves as a double check on the red strip stamps for collection purposes.

As a further protection to tax collections and likewise an assurance to the public that only legitimate liquor is being sold, Mr. Kelley is supervising a thorough inspection of all places where liquor is sold this year. In drug stores and poorer class tap rooms there is a constant leak of taxed liquor, said Mr. Kelley. If these leaks can be found and plugged—which means that the operators would lose their dealers permits—the bootlegger would receive a double check on his activities.

"We are gaining in our drive to wipe out bootlegging," concluded Mr. Sherwood.

Idle Textile Workers Get New Year Jobs With Sale of Slater East Webster Plant

WEBSTER, Mass., Dec. 27 (AP)—A very happy New Year is in prospect for Webster Textile Workers, many long unemployed.

Good news came to town yesterday with the announcement that the East Webster plant of the Slater Company, closed since March, had been sold and would resume operations on Jan. 6.

The Slater plant was sold to the Cranston Print Works of Cranston, R. I., and as many former employees of the Slater Company as possible will be put to work. Men's shirtings will be manufactured at the Webster mill.

The Slater plant at East Webster was established 123 years ago by Samuel Slater, American pioneer textile manufacturer. It was closed March 30, after union workers threatened a walkout if wage adjustments were not made.

Attempts to reopen the plant have been futile and sale of the eight buildings has been pending several weeks. It was understood $500,000 was involved in the transaction.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Convention Problems

"Who shall and who shall not go to the National Democratic Convention?" That little question is bound to cause some watch charm twirling among Massachusetts Democrats, as soon as leaders vie for the coveted designation.

It is no secret that the Democratic State Committee, headed by Joseph McGrath, retiring Boston City Councillor, is aiming for a delegation pledged to President Roosevelt.

Pledged Delegation

As persons close to the committee argue, President Roosevelt is certain to be the party nominee, and unless the Massachusetts delegation sticks with him, it will be left "out in the cold." They believe a pledged delegation is smart, despite the fact that the President certainly has lost considerable ground in Massachusetts, judging from current reports.

Massachusetts' delegation will have 38 members, two elected from each of the 15 congressional districts, and eight chosen at large. The congressional district delegates have one vote each, the at-large delegates a half vote each.

Ordinarily the party leaders seek one of the at-large positions, these being considered honorary posts. These eight places may thus cause a most vigorous battle.

Ely's Position

It is understood the state committee may ask former Governor Ely, a New Deal foe, to be a delegation candidate. But if he accepted the committee's invitation, he would have to be pledged to the President. That is inconceivable. The purpose of the proposed invitation, it appears, is to force the former Governor into the open once more by making him refuse to accept.

Mr. Ely's best chance for a place in the delegation is to run in his own congressional district, where he is particularly strong. He probably would win against even a state committee candidate. The former Governor also might run for one of the at-large posts, but his chance for success would be lessened, with Governor Curley still a strong figure.

Curley and Walsh

Governor Curley and Senator David I. Walsh, the two party leaders, are sure to head the party's at-large ticket. According to Chairman McGrath two more at-large committee candidates will be women party leaders. In addition at least two of the major nationalities in the State should be represented, he said. Thus only two at-large posts will be available for other state officers, if this program is followed.

* * *

Unpledged Delegation

At the same time there is some movement on foot for an unpledged Democratic delegation. Before Senator Huey P. Long was assassinated, the proposed strategy was for the Massachusetts delegation to tag along with the Long forces as a threat to the President. The aim is to obtain a pledge of better treatment for Massachusetts.

Of course, the Long assassination changed plans. The unpledged delegation movement has subsided somewhat, but it is still there with some political strength. With a little prodding it may make things quite interesting for the Roosevelt Democrats.

* * *

Republican Huddle

Several Republican Senators are going into a huddle tonight over the dinner table to discuss Republican problems in the Senate during 1936. One of the chief topics will be the party allegiance of State Senator James G. Moran, president of the Upper Chamber. He is Republican on the rolls, but a Democrat so far as his 1935 legislative service was concerned.

Senator Moran was elected president by the Democrats and sided with Governor Curley on the 48-hour measure for state institutions, a bill against which the Republicans battled.

Moran's Power

President Moran must appoint three new members to the rules committee, inasmuch as Senators Samuel H. Wragg, Joseph R. Cotton and Donald W. Nicholson resigned from the rules committee in protest against Senator Moran's tie-breaking vote on the 48-hour bill. In addition, a new Republican floor leader must be designated by the President for Senator Nicholson as chairman of rules was the Republican floor leader.

It seems certain that none of these three men will accept reappointment, even should Senator Moran offer it. Numerous other Republicans also may turn their backs. Undoubtedly some policy will be formed on the matter at the dinner tonight.

Edgar M. Mills

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Features Appear in Boldface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Otto Thurn's Ba-	Al Pearce and his	"Melody Mart"....	Hits and Encores:
5:15	varian Orchestra....	Gang: variety....	Baseball School....	records; talks....
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Tom Mix sketch...	"Jack Armstrong".	"School Class"....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Clara, Lu and Em.	Musical program...	"Og, Son of Fire".
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler....	News Service.....	Kaltenborn talk...
6:15	Mr. & Mrs. Magoogle	News; records.....	Sport comment....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Records; orchestra	"Music by Rakov":	Speaker; quartet...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Three Scamps.....	soloists; orchestra	Nat. Student Fed'n
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra.	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	"Capt. Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra".....	"Lazy Dan, the	Dance or.; soloist.
7:30	"Lum and Abner"....	Popular vocal.....	Minstrel Man"....	Organ recital.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	Musical Moments..	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch..
8:00	Irene Rich; sketch....	**Jessica Dragonette;**	**Willie Morris;**	**El-** Chemistry talk....
8:15	Bob Crosby's Orch....	**male quartet;**	**eanor Powell; or.**	**Gabriel Heatter....**
8:30	Prom: Red Nichols &	**piano duo; con-**	**Oscar Shaw; solo-**	Soloist; organ.....
8:45	his orchestra.....	**cert orchestra.....**	**ists; orchestra....**	20th Cen. Ensemble
9:00	**Massenet's "Manon,"**	**Waltz Time: Ly-**	**Hollywood Hotel:**	Cy Delman's Orch.
9:15	**with Helen Jepson;**	**man's Or.; soloists**	**sketch with**	Golf lesson.....
9:30	**John Barclay; play-**	Court of Human	**Chas. Winninger;**	Stevens's Orch.....
9:45	**ers; soloists; orch....**	Relations: sketch.	**popular orchestra.**	News Service.....
10:00	**"Nickelodeon": songs;**	The First Nighter:	**Richard Himber's**	**String Sinfonia:**
10:15	**comedy; music.....**	dramatic sketch..	**Orchestra; soloist**	**concert orchestra.**
10:30	**'The Other Americas':**	Mills Bros.; Kassel	**Dramatized news..**	**"Jazz Nocturne":**
10:45	**speakers; music.....**	Orch.; Hal Totten	Spotlight Revue....	soloists; orchestra
11:00	Reports; news; Ranny	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Red Thompkins &
11:15	Weeks's Orchestra...	Sports: orchestra..	Delman's Orch.....	his orchestra.....
11:30	Emil Coleman and his	Madriguera's Orch.	Anson Weeks's Or.	Dick Gardner and
11:45	orchestra	Organ recital.....	Jimmy Joy's Orch.	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WABC), Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Orchestra; soloists.
12:00 WEEI (WEAF), Chasins Music Series: Abram Chasins, pianist.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: Farmers' Union; United States Army Band.

After Luncheon

1:55 WBZ (WJZ), WEEI (WEAF), Metropolitan Opera Company in Verdi's "Rigoletto," with Lily Pons, Charles Kullman, Lawrence Tibbett, and others; Ettore Panizza, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 WAAB (WABC), Frederick W. Wile, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC (WABC), "Family on Tour": Frank Parker; soloists; players; orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WABC), Band Concert, Edward D'Anna, conductor; Indian legend.
8:00 WNAC (WABC), Harry Reser and his Eskimos.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Your Hit Parade": soloists; vocal groups; Goodman's Orchestra.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitky, conductor.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), Rubinoff's Orchestra; Virginia Rea; Jan Peerce.
9:15 WAAB (WOR), Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor.
9:30 WNAC, Yankee Minute Men: "Business Outlook for 1936"; speakers.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), Chateau: Wallace Beery; Jackie Cooper; Allan Jones; Tim and Irene.

Late Evening

10:30 WNAC (WABC), Public Opinion: "Wage Earners and the New Deal," Rep. Hamilton Fish Jr.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Wahlberg Brown String Quartet.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), Radio City Symphony Orchestra; Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel"; soloists and chorus.
12:45 WNAC (WABC), Relay from Liechtenstein, Europe's second smallest monarchy.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ), Magic Key: Helen Jepson; James Melton; symphony orchestra.
3:00 WAAB (WABC), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Otto Klemperer, conductor; John Amans, flutist; program commentator.
3:30 WEEI (WEAF), Metropolitan Auditions of the Air: soloists; orchestra.
5:30 WAAB (WABC), Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; songs; orchestra.
7:00 WBZ (WJZ), Jack Benny and company; Kenny Baker, tenor; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
7:00 WNAC (WABC), Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
7:30 WNAC (WABC), Phil Baker, "The Great American Tourist"; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), Leslie Howard in Richard Harding Davis's "An Unfinished Story."
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Sunday Evening Hour: Charles Kullman, tenor; chorus; symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF), John Charles Thomas, baritone; mixed chorus; symphony orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor.
11:00 WEEI (WEAF), "The Melody Master": drama and music, with Fritzi Scheff.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold tonight and Saturday; lowest temperature tonight near 12 degrees; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Saturday, colder in east portion tonight.

New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Saturday, continued cold.

Vermont: Snow flurries and somewhat colder tonight; Saturday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Saturday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong winds mostly northwest; generally fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	16	15	Minneapolis	2	-2
Bermuda	58	58	New Orleans	28	38
Chicago	-2	-4	New York	18	16
Denver	22	22	Norfolk	18	18
Helena	26	22	Philadelphia	18	18
Jacksonville	24	24	St. Louis	6	6
Kansas City	10	8	San Francisco	54	50
Los Angeles	54	54	Washington	18	18
Miami	40	40			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 27.
B—Minimum, Dec. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:02 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Saturday, 12:38 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.

Light All Vehicles at 4:47 p. m.

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Produce and Stock Raised Under Roof

In sodium vapor lamps similar to those now in use as the latest type of street lighting, agriculturists have found another agent taking them one step nearer a goal of "farming indoors."

By means of these lamps, vegetables raised indoors grow more quickly than they do out in the sun, and the quality of the plants is higher. Dr. John M. Arthur of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, who discovered this new property of sodium vapor lighting, also found that geographical barriers were broken down as well. Products formerly grown only in California, Florida or the tropics can now be raised indoors in temperate climate.

Sodium vapor lighting is probably the most efficient lighting known. With this new discovery goes also low operating expenses, making indoor farming practical and eliminating the uncertainty of results. Meanwhile, latest experiments with cows and chickens grown indoors indicates that cows give more milk and sweeter cream when confined to their stalls and fed prepared diets, while chickens raised entirely indoors and given cod liver oil in lieu of sunshine, lay more eggs, better eggs, and have more tender meat than those allowed to run around outside.

How Fish Learned to Swim

Fish that had to learn to swim were the subject of Prof. Anatol Heintz's paper in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington. The Norwegian geologist has discovered fossils which show that the earliest of fishes were like great oversized tadpoles with heavy plates. These were later lost as the fish stopped their crawling motions and began to swim, says Professor Heintz. As the plates were gradually eliminated, fins slowly developed.

Fossil Man Asserts Dignity

Near Mt. Carmel in Palestine several months ago, fossils of Paleanthropus palestinus, or the "Palestine Man" were found; and in a laboratory near London at Lincoln's Inn Fields, Theodore McCown, a young paleontologist is at work chipping away fossilized rock from the skeletal remains. Asserted by Sir Arthur Keith to be one of the major discoveries in the field of anthropology, indications are that the remains will show a race halfway between the Neanderthal and modern types. "Dressed in modern clothes," said Mr. McCown, "they could walk down Piccadilly Circus without attracting attention."

For Motors and Controls

Research in the field of magnet alloys has resulted in the development of a new metallic compound "Alnico," so much more powerful than those metals commonly used as to open entirely new possibilities.

Small motors and various control devices hitherto operated by electromagnets can now use permanent magnet fields at a considerable saving in cost and greater simplicity of construction. New Alnico magnets will lift about 60 times their own weight when designed for that purpose.

"Alnico" Magnet
Lifts 60 Times Its Own Weight

'Shadow' Interference

The cause of the mysterious short-wave radio "shadow" interference which has greatly disturbed naval authorities in recent months has been located for the first time by the Cruft laboratory of Harvard University.

Newly developed electrical devices for medical use were proved to be responsible for the trouble. Tests conducted from Cambridge with one of these machines showed that signals transmitted in its normal operation could be heard by the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D. C. Previously it was believed that the interference would not extend over an area more than a few miles in diameter. Today's tests indicate that such a signal could be heard and identified hundreds or even thousands of miles away with sufficient strength to interfere seriously with shortwave communication.

The signals from one of these machines have the characteristics of any short-wave radio and give a strong whirring sound which prevents the hearing of any messages going out on the same wave length. The power lines feeding the apparatus act as an antenna in sending out the interfering signals. X-ray machines were definitely proven "Not Guilty." Observers at the Cruft laboratory looking for the source of the interference have heard as many as 12 of these machines going at once in different parts of the country.

Professor H. R. Mimno, in charge of the search at the request of the Federal Communications Commission, asserts that the interference difficulties can be easily overcome by minor changes in the design of the machines. No doubt the machines will be called in by the manufacturers and the trouble remedied.

Philadelphia Society To Encourage Hymns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27—To promote a deeper appreciation of the values in church hymns and to encourage the writing of hymns that "express contemporary life and thought" are the objectives of the Hymns Society of Philadelphia, organized here recently.

The membership of the society represents half a dozen of the larger Protestant denominations. Elected as president was the Rev. Mr. William Chalmers Covert, former Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

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Extreme Fascists In France Adopt Name 'Franciste'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The recent arrest of Marcel Bucard, chief of the "Franciste" movement here, has served to focus attention on the most extreme form taken by any of the French "fascist" leagues.

The project providing for the disarmament and dissolution of political organizations "having the character of private militias" which is being pushed by the Left parties in France, would admittedly strike directly at the Francistes, who of all the French leagues are the most frankly fascist. The Franciste movement is small. Its adherents are numbered by hundreds rather than thousands, so that compared with Col. Francois de la Rocque's "Croix de Feu" the Francistes seem insignificant. Their significance, however, is not in their numbers but in their openly proclaimed and extreme fascist character. The movement's name "Le Francisme" is of course adapted from the word fascism, and the party's paper, "Le Franciste" broadly proclaims itself the "official organ of integral French fascism."

Irreducible Minimum

A definition of French Fascism is not easy to formulate. If one defined Fascism as an essentially dictatorial system of government founded on the force of an organized and armed party which aims to identify itself with the state, and whose absolutist doctrines — fundamentally anti-democratic, anti-parliamentary, and anti-Marxist—exclude all liberalism, whether individual, political, economic or international—then all French Fascism, though it would undoubtedly possess certain new individual characteristics of its own, would have to conform to certain minimum requirements. These minimum requirements might be listed as follows:

1. All French Fascism, to be genuinely Fascist, must advocate a dictatorial government in fact, if not in name and form;
2. It must be based upon a regimented party organization;
3. It must be essentially antiparliamentary;
4. It must be opposed at once to Communism, Marxian Socialism and to unbridled capitalism—that is, to economic as well as political liberalism.

"Francisme" may clearly be said to fulfill all four of these minimum requirements, whereas the other three important nationalistic leagues —"Croix de Feu" (Cross of Fire), "Jeunesses Patriotes" (Young Patriots), "Solidarité Française" (French Solidarity)—still proclaim themselves republican and protest that they want to reform rather than revolutionize the present régime.

Francistes—Fascists

The Francistes on the other hand are frankly revolutionary. "The whole program of Francisme is contained in these four words: Bring about the revolution," writes M. Bucard. This revolution, he explains, has as its goal the "complete transformation of society from top to bottom."

"We are resolutely and violently against the existing order of things, which is really nothing but organized disorder, the source of injustice and revolt. We want to drive out the band of old parliamentary guards that pretends to represent the French people. We have no longer the least respect for those in authority."

Although the program of the Francistes is somewhat vague as to what it would like to institute in place of the republican régime, this much appears reasonably clear: Francisme is anti-parliamentary, anti-communist and anti-liberal. It favors the establishment of a Corporative State. It is avowedly nationalistic and at the same time Socialistic in that it draws most of its supporters from the working classes.

The Francistes, like Signor Mussolini's Fascisti and Chancellor Hitler's National-Socialists, are distinguished by their shirts, which instead of being black or brown, are a deep sky-blue. They wear an emblem vaguely reminiscent of the Roman fasces, but which is actually a stylized composition of a "francisque"—the two-bladed battle ax of the Francs—a sheaf of wheat and a gear wheel, supposed to symbolize peasant and worker protected by the soldier.

The Francistes, it should be understood, are not in themselves an important element of the French situation today: their numbers are too small and do not appear to be growing very rapidly. They are significant, however, as an indication that Fascism in an extreme form has been able to gain a foothold in France.

University's Alumni To Elect By Mail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27—An alumni trustee and seven directors of the General Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania are being elected by graduates scattered through 57 countries of the world. Ballots have been mailed to nearly 45,000 of the alumni.

These ballots must be mailed back or delivered in person before 9 a. m. on Jan. 4, to be counted valid. The results of the election will be announced at the first annual Founders Day program to be conducted at the university on Jan. 18 in commemoration of Benjamin Franklin's birthday.

The alumni trustee to be elected for a 10-year term would succeed Thomas W. Hulme, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, unless Mr. Mulme is re-elected.

Colleges to Co-ordinate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Announcement has been made by Dr. B. E. Geer, president of Furman University, that a campaign to raise $360,000 would be formally launched Jan. 1. The fund would be used to make effective the co-ordination of Furman University and Greenville Woman College. Plans are already under way to build up a strong campaign organization, knitting together alumni, citizens of Greenville area and friends of the two colleges everywhere.

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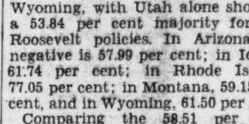

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Voting on New Deal Indicates 29 States Against to 12 for It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Twelve states are showing majorities for the New Deal and 29 are opposing it, according to the 987,158 votes on Roosevelt acts and policies represented in this week's tally of the Literary Digest's 10,000,000 straw vote toll made public today. The tabulation against the New Deal now is 577,631 votes. Vermont, Maine, Delaware, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey alone remain to be heard from.

The 12 states voting for the Administration lead with Mississippi, where the favoring consensus is 73.07 per cent. All are in the South, with the exception of Utah, the others being Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. These all register support in the ratio of three to two, which is reversed to the negative for the 12 states of the Midwest farm belt. In the South, only Florida and Oklahoma show a majority against the New Deal.

New England has shown the strongest opposition to the Administration in the poll so far in a more than three-to-one veto, which is most marked in Massachusetts, where the unfavoring percentage is 79.88 on the basis of 40,583 votes.

Initial returns are reported this week from Arizona, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah and Wyoming, with Utah alone showing a 53.84 per cent majority for the Roosevelt policies. In Arizona the negative is 57.99 per cent; in Idaho, 61.74 per cent; in Rhode Island, 77.05 per cent; in Montana, 59.15 per cent, and in Wyoming, 61.50 per cent.

Comparing the 58.51 per cent tabulation registered thus far against the New Deal with the favoring percentage of 61.15 in the 1934 poll by the magazine, the publication states that, in using the returns as an indicator of popular favor, a variation of 1 per cent either way indicates the probable shifting of approximately 400,000 voters of the approximately 40,000,000 who normally vote in a national election.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, Dec. 29

Eastern States
Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc.

New York

New York City—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States
Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 6.08mc.

Pacific States
California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada
Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Archaeologists Propose Study of Indian Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Wallace E. Caldwell, professor of ancient history at the University of North Carolina, was re-elected president of the North Carolina Archeological Society at the annual meeting of the organization here. Other officers included the Rev. Douglas L. Rights of Winston-Salem, vice-president; Guy B. Johnson, University of North Carolina, secretary-treasurer; Stanford Winston, State College at Raleigh, editor of the bulletin.

The society decided to sponsor a study of an important Indian village site in Randolph County. It was estimated that one month's work would cost about $100. Pledges of approximately $50 were made at the meeting and it is probable that this work will begin sometime next summer.

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Four short blocks to new Christian Science church
PORTLAND, OREGON

Post-Football Season Is On In New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—The post-football season will get under full swing today, as the various sports-governing bodies gather for the momentous meetings to remedy the various problems which have arisen during the past season. Yesterday was devoted to preliminary gatherings, notably the Eastern Football Officials and the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, both at the Hotel McAlpin. Both devoted much attention to the problem of the spectator, which became acute during the past season, as the onlookers invaded the field of play, and almost wrecked the games with hoodlum performances, as in the cases of the invasion of a spectator right into the lineup, and the required use of physical force by a referee to keep the spectators from tearing down the goal posts while the game was in progress.

Today it was the turn of the coaches and the officials of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which rules the sport among the colleges all over the United States, and is responsible for the rules, to work out some method of eliminating these football problems. One of the coaches advocated strong-arm methods yesterday at the luncheon of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, while other proposals involve the erection of a fence of wire about the entire field, the stationing of lettermen of former years among the spectators, to stop any manifestations of disorder at their very start.

All the members of both bodies were gathering yesterday at the Hotel Pennsylvania, where the meetings are to be held, and practically all were unanimous that something must be done.

The question of more pay for officials, the so-called "blacklisting" of officials by the Eastern Intercollegiate Association and the naming of five officials for a game instead of four, as at present, featured the remarks of William R. Crowley, the retiring president, at the meeting of the Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Football Officials, yesterday.

President Crowley stated that the so-called "blacklisting" of officials by any college should not be effected except for good cause and should be passed upon by a committee of the Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Football Officials jointly with the colleges concerned. In referring to the question of more pay for the officials, President Crowley said that the Notre Dame-Army game was played to a capacity house of 80,000 and that they divided a purse of $350,000, yet the four officials were paid a total of only $300 plus $30 for expenses. If a fifth official were named, President Crowley proposed that he be picked from the younger men and used as a third man on the scrimmage line or for pinch-hitting purposes.

Judge John P. Egan of Pittsburgh was elected president of the association to succeed Crowley, who had served three years. Charles G. Eckles of Philadelphia was elected vice-president; A. B. MacGinnes of New York City, treasurer, and Daniel J. Kelly of Boston, secretary.

The Sportsmanship Brotherhood held its meeting following a luncheon and elected officers for the current year. Devereux Milburn, the famous polo player, was elected president to succeed Matthew Woll who had served as president ever since the Brotherhood started some 10 years ago. John D. Bowditch was elected vice-president to succeed Milburn, while the other vice-presidents—Gustavus T. Kirby, Marshall Field and Preston Davis—were re-elected. James G. Blain was elected treasurer and Woll was elected a member of the board of directors. Dan Chase is to continue as executive director.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	7	6	4	31	28	20
Rangers	8	4	5	34	29	20
Chicago	8	2	6	27	25	18
Boston	5	2	9	19	21	12

Canadian Division

Toronto	9	2	5	46	36	20
Montreal	7	2	6	30	29	16
Americans	6	2	9	32	41	14
Canadiens	3	4	9	26	36	10

Results Dec. 26

Montreal 2, Americans 1.
Toronto 2, Canadiens 0.

College Basketball Results

Pittsburgh 57, Vanderbilt 32.
Purdue 44, California 43.

Amusements

BOSTON

JOHN CRAIG'S Copley Theatre
CIRCLE 6919 Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Today 2:30
MARY YOUNG'S production of
"CEILING ZERO"
"One hundred per cent"—Norton, Post.
Pop. price mats. 50c to $1.00, plus tax
New Year's Night—"Katydid, So What?"
500 SEATS AT LESS THAN $1.00

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Sunday, December 29 at 4.15 p. m.
PEOPLES SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
FABIEN SEVITZKY, Conductor
JEANNE BEHREND, ALEXANDER KELBERINE } Concert Pianists
50c, 75c, $1

Benefit of the Friendly Nurse
"MERRY MOVIES"
Mickey Mouse, Popeye, Silly Symphonies, and the "Great Raccoon."
REPERTORY THEATRE
Saturday, December 28, 1935, 9:45 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.
All Tickets 35 Cents.

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SAME SHOW AT BOTH SCREENS
"AH WILDERNESS"
Wallace Beery—Lionel Barrymore
"IF YOU COULD ONLY COOK"
EXTRA: "AUDIOSCOPIKS"

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14th REMEMBER Week!! THE DAY
"Tender, delicate, honest, true"—N'klyn Eagle
"A beautiful play"—Wm. Lyon Phelps
National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'y. Evgs 8:40
Mats. Christmas Week; Dec. 26th, 27th and 28th

Practicing for Match With England

Sport & General

Fritz Szepan
Captain, German National Soccer Eleven

Three Colleges Monopolize Southwest All-Star Team

Southwest Conference All-Star Football Team for 1935

Position	Player	School
Left End	L. D. Meyer '37	Texas Christian
Left Tackle	Truman Spain '36	Southern Methodist
Left Guard	Tracy Kellow '36	Texas Christian
Center	Darrell Lester '36	Texas Christian
Right Guard	J. C. Wetzel '36	Southern Methodist
Right Tackle	Maurice Orr '36	Southern Methodist
Right End	John W. Sylvester '36	Rice
Quarterback	Sam A. Baugh '37	Texas Christian
Left Halfback	Robert A. Wilson '36	Southern Methodist
Right Halfback	John J. McCauley '36	Rice
Fullback	Harry A. Shuford '36	Southern Methodist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 27—Southern Methodist, Texas Christian and Rice captured all positions on the 1935 Southwest Conference all-star football team. The undefeated and untied champions of the Southwest claimed five of the positions, Texas Christian, runnerup, four places and Rice Institute two positions. It is the first time in the history of the present personnel of the organization that the mythical eleven has been selected from so few colleges. Baylor, which defeated Rice, Arkansas and Texas A. & M. to finish in a tie with Rice for third place, had several men of champion caliber, but was crowded from the all-star recognition by Texas Christian and Southern Methodist players.

Outstanding this year more than any year previous is the host of seasoned, capable backfield players. So strong was the competition among the backs for top honors that three men, all of whom in ordinary years would have been recognized as stars, were left off the all-star eleven. One was James Lawrence '36, Texas Christian University co-captain, whose off-tackle playing and end skirts made it possible for the Christians to mix an effective passing attack. Another was Lloyd Russell '37, Baylor's versatile halfback, whose broken-field running and passing were largely responsible for the majority of Baylor's victories. The third was William W. Wallace '36, Rice Institute speedster, who was mentioned last year on many all-America elevens.

Sam Adrian Baugh '37, although a junior, won the quarterback position with ease. It was his bullet-like passes during the season that pushed the Christians from a mediocre team with only faint hopes of finishing among the topnotch elevens of the Southwest to one of the highest-rated teams in the country.

At halfback is placed Robert A. Wilson '36, Southern Methodist's shifty halfback, known for his return of punts and broken field running; but who is also an able kicker and passer. Wilson won the 1935 individual scoring championship of the Southwest and is probably the best nationally known player in the Southwest.

John J. McCauley '36, Rice halfback, overshadowed his teammate, Wallace, during the season to win the other halfback position. He bore the brunt of Rice's running attack, and while the last year champions were having a comparatively dismal season, his playing stood out.

To Harry A. Shuford '36, Southern Methodist fullback, goes the fullback position. It was Shuford's blocking that paved the way for most of Wilson's jaunts during the year. While his blocking was his outstanding talent, Shuford was also a line-plunger of note, picking up on numerous occasions the necessary one, two or three yards for Coach Madison Bell's team. Shuford did not play in the Mustangs' final three games because of an injury received in the S. M. U.-U. C. L. A. contest, but his playing previous to this mishap justified the selection.

L. D. Meyer '37, Texas Christian and the only other junior on the team besides his teammate, Baugh, and John W. Sylvester '36, Rice, captured the end positions, winning the places over such wingmen as Walter Roach '36, Texas Christian, Mace Stewart '36, Southern Methodist, and Earl Wray '37, Baylor. Meyer was on the receiving end of most of Baugh's passes and was the leading scorer among the ends during the season. Sylvester gained the other post for his fine defensive play.

The Mustangs' two tackles, Truman Spain '36 and Maurice Orr '36, were easily the outstanding linemen in the Conference. Only two players were of their caliber: Clint Small Jr., '36, Texas, and William Gloseclose '36, Texas Christian. Both are the slashing, charging types, the kind that have been missing in the Southwest for the past five years.

J. C. Wetzel '36 of Southern Methodist and Tracy Kellow '36 of Texas Christian won the guard positions over Marion Crow '36, Texas A. & M., and William Simpson '36, Baylor. As a whole, the Conference was without a great many outstanding guards, and it was not difficult for the Mustang and Horned Frog veterans to capture the positions

At center, Darrell Lester '36, Texas Christian, while considered not quite as great as last year, was heads above any competitors for the position during the 1935 season. He was the bulk of Texas Christians' secondary and easily the outstanding defensive player in the Southwest of the year.

The all-star eleven boasts of two players who may be counted upon for field goals and extra-points. Orr, tackle, led the Conference in field goals and points after touchdown. Sylvester, end, was runner-up.

Woodward President Of Football Scribes

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Football Writers' Association was formally launched yesterday by representatives of metropolitan newspapers and press associations. It is expected to develop national scope with the organization of similar chapters in other cities, including Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Atlanta, Richmond, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle.

The first annual meeting of the association adopted a constitution setting forth generalized objectives, including the improvement of working press conditions.

The following officers were chosen for 1936: president, Stanley Woodward, New York Herald Tribune; vice-president, Arthur Daley, New York Times; secretary-treasurer, Herbert Allan, New York Post. An executive committee also was named, consisting of the officers and the following five members, elected for two-year terms; Daniel M. Daniel, New York World-Telegram; Charles Moran, Newark Star-Eagle; Robert F. Kelley, New York Times; Ralph Trost, Brooklyn Eagle, and Alan J. Gould, Associated Press.

Amateur Hockey Results

Olympics 3, No. Cambridge 1.
Olympics 5, Worcester 0.
Olympics 6, University City 1.

Where to Dine

DEDHAM, MASS.

"Let's meet - to Eat"
at
Mary Hartigan's
corner
Routes 1A and 128
Dedham Mass
Reservations call Ded 1005
Sizzling Sirloin Steak
$1.00
Luncheon Specials
40¢ to 75¢
Toasted Sandwiches

Germans Play In Model Soccer Match in London

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Well, I reckon we've buried the 'atchet proper," said the little man in the battered derby 'at. He curtailed the run of his philosophy to shout encouragement to Germany's beleaguered defense. "I reckon them 22 blokes is doin' more than all the bloomin' politicians put together," he resumed. But he was standing on my foot at the time, so I merely said "Oh, ah." And we left it at that.

Perhaps the little man's remark does not bear very close analysis. Remarks made in soccer crowds seldom do, for the intellegentsia of the shilling side endorse Stephen Leacock's theory that a half-truth, like a half brick, is always more forcible as an argument than a whole one. It carries further. What provoked my garrulous neighbor to his dashing overstatement was the heart-warming atmosphere of friendliness that pervaded the first match played in England since the war by the German national soccer eleven. It was in all respects a model encounter.

England's team proved victorious by 3 goals to 0 and, as Germany's was on the defensive for 90 per cent of the game, the score may be accounted a result courteous to the visitors. Courtesy was, indeed, the keynote of the whole proceedings. The players were so courteous that the Swedish referee hardly ever had to stop the proceedings with his whistle. At first the rivals went about things rather gingerly, I thought, as if they were conscious of desiring to make a good impression on each other. Later they grew quite hearty and probably did make rather good impressions on each other. But they never did anything that was not completely fair and above board. "I reckon Soccer always oughter be like this," said the little man in the Derby 'at.

10,000 German Followers

A contingent of 10,000 Germans came over from the Fatherland to watch the game and their conduct was an example to all rooting squads. Acting on the express orders of Herr Hitler, they confined their vocal activities and their flag-wagging to the period of time when they were actually in the Tottenham Hotspur club's enclosure. Then they let it rip. Before and afterwards they were a mammoth party of orderly tourists following out in detail a sight-seeing program arranged with truly Germanic thoroughness.

Never before have so many Germans been seen together in London and they received a cordial welcome wherever they went. They compelled admiration because they were so restrained and unprovocative. Forecasts had been made by parties interested in having the match cancelled that there would be much martial singing and display of the Swastika. There was none at all. The Germans dissociated the game entirely from political considerations, thereby reciprocating the gesture made by the British Home Secretary when he refused to forbid the match at the behest of the Trades Union Council. In his reply to the T. U. C. Sir John Simon said:

"Wednesday's match has no political significance whatever and does not imply any view of either government as to the policy or institutions of the other. It is a game of football, which nobody need attend unless he wishes, and I hope that all who take an interest in it from any side will do their utmost to discourage the idea that a sporting fixture in this country has any political implications."

You can be quite sure that the little man in the Derby 'at murmured "'Ear! 'Ear!" when he read those words.

London Puts Itself Out

London put itself out to give the visitors a hand. Notices printed in German helped them in restaurants and at the football ground, and from a loudspeaker mounted on top of a police car a stentorian voice issued traveling instructions in their native tongue. Evening newspapers took the opportunity to print contents bills and reports of the match in German. I saw one of the party, old enough to have prewar memories, smiling at a placard which announced something that we used to hear so much about before 1914—a "German invasion." "It's happened at last," he said.

I was interested to learn that the excursionists were allowed to spend in England only 5s. each. This sum was issued to them, in exchange for the equivalent in German currency, as they reached Britain's shores.

The match showed that Germany has today an amateur national soccer eleven of which she may well be proud. The English selectors put in the field the pick of their country's professional talent. And it was given a hard run for its money. Usually, the English team plays in white jerseys, but on this occasion, because the Germans also wear white, the home players attired themselves in Scotland's color, blue. Which seemed to imbue them with a desire to adopt typical Scottish close-passing tactics. Instead of slinging the ball around freely, English fashion, they tapped it at close range from man to man. Truth to tell, they overdid this pattern-weaving business and the German defenders were given time to smother most of the shots at goal. In midfield the English forwards were delightful to watch. In front of goal they were not. Indeed, I have seldom seen more inaccurate shots in the course of a match. England's forwards fired the ball yards over the cross bar and yards wide of the uprights.

When the ball was on the target, the brilliant German goalkeeper was on the ball—excepting the two occasions when George Camsell beat him and the one when Clifford Bastin did so. Those three shots, the culmination of fine team work, would have passed any goalkeeper. The German forwards attacked only in occasional and unsupported raids. The rest of the time their side was pinned into its own half of the field, dealing gallantly and cleverly with sustained attacks.

Twice previously the German national side has played in England. Before the war. Twelve-nil and ten-nil were the scores. And, as the little man in the Derby 'at might say, I reckon that tells yer something.

Bell Sets Record In English Soccer

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 26

R. C. BELL, center forward of the Tranmere Rovers, established a new individual goal-scoring record for league soccer in the British Isles today.

Bell scored nine goals as the Rovers trounced Oldham Athletic, 13 to 4, in an English League, third division, match. The old mark of eight goals was set by James McGrory, center forward of Celtic in the Scottish League, in 1928, against Dunfermline. Eleven days ago Eddie Drake, Arsenal center forward, tied the English League record of seven goals against Aston Villa.

Sporting Around the Hub

Seeded Players Advance to Semifinal Round at Longwood

VIRGINIA E. HOLLINGER of Dayton, Ohio; Elena L. Ciccone of Newton; Hope Knowles of Chestnut Hill, Penna., and Helen Bernhard of New York, seeded in that order, advanced today to the semifinal round of the United States girls' indoor tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts. Miss Hollinger, the defending champion, has yet to lose a game in the singles competition. Miss Bernard and Miss Hollinger, defending their doubles crown, moved ahead to the semifinal round, winning two matches this morning.

In the quarterfinal round singles matches played today, Miss Hollinger defeated Ruth Carter of Everett, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Knowles, formerly a resident of Long Island, N. Y., and the chief threat to Miss Hollinger's title, came from behind at 0—3 in the first set to win her match from Louise Hedlund of Watertown, 7—5, 6—1; Miss Ciccone won from Polly Morrill of Dedham, younger sister of Marjorie Morrill Painter, at 6—3, 6—2, and Miss Bernhard downed Cissy Madden of Jamaica Plain, 6—4, 6—1.

In doubles, the Misses Hollinger and Bernhard won their first-round match from Marion Chase and Mary Dwyer, 6—1, 6—0, and later beat Frances Kelley and Anna Benedict, 6—0, 6—0. Cissy Madden teamed with Katherine Hubbell and won from Frances Keyes and Dorothy Bruno, 6—2, 6—1, and the Misses Hedlund and Ciccone beat Barbara Kelley and Jean Davis, 6—1, 6—0, in the first round.

The schedule for the final-round matches had not been decided upon at this writing. It now appears that the finals will be played either Saturday night or Monday morning. The officials have no permit for Sunday play.

* * *

Other Results at Longwood—Some of the other matches played in the girls' national indoor tennis tournament resulted as follows: First round—Louise Hedlund, Watertown, defeated Jean Drake of Winchester, 6—0, 6—0; Frances Keyes, Winchester, defeated Mary Eliza Turner, Malden, 6—1, 6—3. Second round—Miss Hedlund defeated Dorothy Bruno, Winchester, 6—2, 6—1; Ruth Carter, Everett, defeated Enid White, Winchester, 4—6, 6—0, 6—3; Cissy Madden, Jamaica Plain, defeated Jean Davis, Brookline, 6—1, 6—0.

* * *

Commercial League Hockey—Four games will be played tonight in the Commercial Amateur Hockey League at the Boston Arena. The first game gets under way at 7 o'clock. Public skating will follow the final game until 11 o'clock. The first game will be played between Spaulding Moss and Clarendon H. C. Following that the contests between Boston Maroons and Owl H. C., Jackson-Curtis and Globe H. C. and Shawmut Indians vs. Monitor A. C. will get under way.

* * *

Olympic Team Wins Three Games—The Greater Boston members of the United States Olympic hockey team had a busy evening yesterday. The Olympics defeated North Cambridge, 3 to 1; Worcester Hockey Club of Providence, 5 to 9, and then downed University City Club, 6 to 1. The Olympic players were Gordon Smith, John Lax, Paul Rowe, Tom Moone, John Garrison, Frank Stubbs, Frank Spain, A. Smith, Patrick and Letourneau.

* * *

Here and There—Virginia Hollinger, defending her tennis title at the Longwood Covered Courts, was accompanied here again by her father, William P. Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio, who is her only coach . . . George Owen Jr., coach of the Massachusetts Technology hockey team, will take his charges to Newton tonight for a game with the Brae Burn Country Club team . . . Northeastern's rifle candidates have reported for practice . . . Curling for the Proctor Shield started yesterday at The Country Club, Brookline . . . Technology Ski Club members will get a chance to try their skill around the New Year holidays when a group will journey to some New Hampshire hill yet to be selected . . . Tech plans to send three skiers to the Dartmouth Winter Carnival . . . Maribel Y. Vinson of Winchester is defending her national skating title in New York starting today . . . A. M. Sonnabend of the Harvard Club scored a surprise victory yesterday over Donald Meiklejohn of the Harvard Graduates in the quarterfinal round for the Middlesex Bowl, 15—13, 11—15, 12—15, 15—11, 15—12.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	10	1	4	59	37	21
London	8	2	6	30	25	18
Buffalo	6	2	7	31	33	14
Rochester	2	0	12	33	52	4

Western Division

Detroit	11	2	4	55	34	24
Cleveland	9	0	7	42	44	18
Windsor	5	5	7	39	43	15
Pittsburgh	6	0	10	44	65	12

Result Dec. 26

Detroit 1, London 0.

Ball Player Golf Star

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 27 (AP)—Al Krueger, former baseball pitcher from Beloit, Wis., hung up a 68, three strokes under par, to capture the lead in the first round of the fourth annual $4000 Pasadena open golf championship yesterday. Krueger's sensational putting paved the way for his out round of 34, two under par, and a 34 in, one under par. He ran down putts of 20, 25 and 30 feet. One stroke behind Krueger, in second place, was George Schneider, Ogden, Utah, professional.

Minor League Playoffs

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26 (AP)—The American Hockey Association yesterday proposed an interleague playoff between its 1935-36 pennant winner and the champion of either the International League or the Canadian-American League. Frank Ruppenthal, owner of the St. Louis Flyers and vice-president of the association, said he had asked Frank Calder, president of the National League, to act as intermediary in arranging the playoff.

Junior Tennis Gets Under Way With Two Upsets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—With two exceptions, favorites seeded in the draw came through, most of them easily, as the United States junior and boys' indoor singles tennis championships got under way yesterday at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Eighty seven matches were played on the eight courts, requiring more than 12 hours to complete them. This completed the first two rounds of the boys' singles, and all but one of the first and second-round matches in the juniors.

The most notable exception came in the junior singles, when Marvin Kantrowitz of De Witt Clinton High School, New York, doubles winner among the boys last year, successfully graduated into the junior group, first scoring the lone upset in that section by eliminating William Winslow Jr., a pupil of Mercer Beasley at Lawrenceville School, and then disposing of Jonas Sentor of Long Island University, to overtake the field. Winslow had been seeded tenth in the draw.

Another match that threatened an even greater surprise was won by Marvin Wachman of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., second seeded player, after the hardest sort of a battle, from Henry H. Daniels Jr., last year indoor boy champion, after losing the first set and being behind in the second. The score was 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

In the boys' singles, Henry C. Van Rennssalaer of Kent School, scored the lone surprise, when he eliminated Alan Fleming of East Orange High School, seeded fifth.

Today brought the singles in each section down to 16 players each, with the first round of the doubles also scheduled for play, which will enable the tourney to be completed on New Year's Day.

New York Retains Slim Hold on Lead

Intercollegiate Chess League Standing

	Matches W	Matches L	Games W	Games L
N. Y. U.	4½	1½	17	7
City College	4	0	15½	3½
Pennsylvania	3½	1½	15½	7½
Brooklyn	3	3	11	13
Yeshiva	1½	4½	5	19
Columbia	½	2½	6	12
Seth Low	0	4	5	13

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—New York University retained its lead in the annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Chess League yesterday by defeating Seth Low, 2½ to 1½, in the seventh round of play at the Manhattan Chess Club.

The leaders have completed their schedule of matches, making their hold on first place an uncertain one In the matter of percentage, the champion City College players have the advantage. They have won four successive matches and finished 19 of their scheduled games. When the adjourned games are played off today, the leadership may change hands.

Pennsylvania drew a bye in the seventh round yesterday and is settled in third place. In order to arrive at a decision in their unfinished match with Columbia, Penn must play off one adjourned game today.

City College captured its seventh round match with Brooklyn College, 2½ to 1½, and followed this up by playing two games from the important match with Penn to a finish. The New Yorkers captured both.

William A. Henkin of New York University finished his individual total undefeated with a total of 5½—½. Alfred L. Friedman, a teammate, finished with 5—1.

Borotra Is Acquitted Of Tournament Tax Charges

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP)—Jean Borotra, as president of the Tennis Club of Paris, today was acquitted of charges brought against him for failure to pay 592,340 francs of taxes on tournaments conducted by the club during the past three years.

The court upheld the veteran internationalist's contention that the tournaments were not public amusements and therefore were not subject to tax.

The city public welfare commission, which brought the charges, contended that tennis matches became spectacles once the public is invited to attend and entrance fees demanded.

Hockey Briefs

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

RALPH ST. GERMAIN, former McGill University hockey star and amateur player in the Montreal Amateur Hockey League, has been invited to join the Canadian Olympic hockey team.

* * *

New York Rangers tried to sign Russ McConnell, 17-year-old center of McGill University hockey team; but the youngster turned down the offer to gain more experience from amateur ranks. Rangers would have farmed him to Philadelphia. He has been placed on the Ranger reserve list.

* * *

Montreal Victorias, amateur hockey team of Montreal, hold something in the way of a record or distinction. The Vics will be represented on the Canadian Olympic team by Herman Murray, defenseman, and the U. S. Olympic team by Frank Shaughnessy Jr.

* * *

An old favorite of Boston hockey fans is back in action again. Perk Galbraith, left winger on the Bruins for years and rated with the best in the National Hockey League as a defensive player, now is on the defense for Wichita in the American Hockey Association.

* * *

With Irving Frew returning to action on defense for Canadiens this week, Manager Sylvio Mantha will spend more time on the bench to watch and study his players. Georges Mantha also will be ready and with these two available the Frenchmen will be much stronger.

* * *

Art Giroux, formerly with Providence and Boston in the Can-Am circuit, has become a prolific scorer playing for Detroit in the International. In the recent official scoring figures Giroux is tied for ninth, one point from second position. On goals scored, however, Giroux leads the field with 11.

* * *

Jack Adams broke into print with a loud bang when he asserted that visiting teams, notably Boston, Montreal, Canadiens, Americans and Chicago had better open up with offensive hockey when in Detroit or the Red Wings would play "Kitty-Bar-the-Door" hockey on foreign ice.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Many Changes Among First Ten in Batting

IN STUDYING the 1935 baseball batting averages for the American and National Leagues, one of the things which impressed me most was the big change in the names listed for that season over those listed as the first tens in the two leagues for 1934. That is, of course, considering as eligible for these positions those players only who had taken part in at least 100 games. Not only did I find that many of the names of 1934 had disappeared entirely, but some of those who had taken their places had shown most surprising improvement in their averages in the short space of a single year. And it was equally surprising to see how low some of those who had enjoyed high rating in 1934 had dropped in the list of 1935.

National Has Only Three Repeaters

Take the situation in the National League first, and you will find that only three of the first 10 in 1934 were able to make that select group in 1935. They were Vaughan of Pittsburgh, Terry of New York and Moore of the lowly Phillies. I was not very much surprised to find these three repeating, as they are natural batsmen who should rate among the leaders every year. But in this list are the names of two players who were not even rated in the 1934 batting list. They are Leiber of the Giants and Demaree of the Cubs. The former of these two was not regarded as a 1934 regular, while the latter was a member of the Los Angeles Pacific Coast League team. To Jensen of Pittsburgh goes the honor of making the most improvement of any regular, as he jumped from forty-third, with an average of .290, in 1934 to ninth, with an average of .324, in 1935.

Americans Furnish Five

They were a little more consistent in the American League, as five of the 1934 first 10 occupied similar ranking in 1935, although first honors went to the regular who made the third biggest improvement of any. That was Buddy Myer, who came way up from twenty-sixth to the championship position. The repeaters were Vosmik, Cleveland; Foxx, Athletics; Gehringer, Tigers; Gehrig, Yankees, and Greenberg, Detroit. Fox of Detroit made the most improvement, jumping from thirty-eighth to eighth. Of those who made the first 10 in 1934, Gehrig dropped the lowest of those who repeated, the Yankee "iron man" finishing sixth after having been the champion of 1934. It is also interesting to note that not a single player who was not a regular in 1934 made the first 10 in this league last season, in contrast to two in the National League.

Vast Growth Of Diamond Game Is Foreseen by Carr

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 27 (AP)—Joe F. Carr, promotional director of organized baseball, predicted today that the diamond game, during the next two years, will experience the greatest growth in its history.

"There are now 21 minor leagues," Carr said, "but we hope to have 50 in operation when the 1938 season starts. A big drive toward that goal will be started just after the first of the year, and indications are that at least 15 new circuits, mostly Class C and Class D, will be ready to go when the 1936 season opens."

Carr disclosed that eight new leagues are planned along the Atlantic seaboard. Some of them are in territory surrendered by defunct loops, but others are in sections which have never had organized baseball.

Contacts in each of the districts have been made, Carr said, and organizers and promotional men will start their follow-up work shortly after Jan. 1.

One of the proposed leagues will be composed of towns in northern New York and southern Canada. Others in the eastern district are:

Connecticut State League; a tri-state loop made up of teams in Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire; the Eastern Shore League composed of towns in Maryland and Virginia; the Keystone State Loop, composed of towns in north central Pennsylvania; a new circuit taking over the territory of the old Blue Ridge League, and composed of teams from Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, a new loop in central North Carolina, and one operating in the old Appalachian League territory and made up of teams from Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee.

A host of leagues are in the formative stage in other sections of the country, Carr said, and some of the districts will have many more than the eastern layout which he described. Many of the circuits will not be ready to start during the coming season, he said, but he believes most of them will have their organizations completed in time for the 1937 races.

"The formation of new leagues is not going forward under any haphazard system," Carr said. "The financial setup of every team and every league is thoroughly checked before organized baseball franchises are awarded. All organized baseball, both in the majors and in the minors, is behind the plan to enlarge the minor loop field."

New York Probable Site for Tryouts

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Indications yesterday were that the final Olympic track and field tryouts would be awarded to New York.

Although no definite selection has been made, William J. Bingham of Harvard, chairman of the Olympic track and field committee, indicated that the two-day trials probably would be held in the new municipal stadium on Randall's Island. The probable dates are July 10 and 11.

Bingham said his committee, at its last meeting, had favored New York for the trials but that two points, in that connection, had been raised:

First—Whether or not the new stadium would be completed in time.

Second—What part, if any, the movement to boycott the Olympics, launched here, might play were the trials held in New York.

Bingham said he had received assurances on both counts from city officials.

Dallas, Texas, is the only other definite bidder but either Princeton or Harvard probably would gladly offer an alternative site.

Wide Open Fight For Places, Says Mickey Cochrane

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27 (AP)—Manager Mickey Cochrane promised yesterday there'll be a "wide open scramble" for regular jobs on the Detroit Tigers when he takes his world champions South to start building a team for 1936.

"Just because we won the World Series last season doesn't mean I'm going to adopt any 'stand-pat' policy that would assure every 1935 regular of a job next season," the Bengal pilot and vice-president asserted.

"We're going to improve the club—a lot of other clubs are going to be better—and every player taken South for spring training is going to get a chance to earn a regular position, whether he is a rookie or not.

"Don Ross, from Beaumont, and Gilbert English, from Portland, both third sackers; Pitcher Chad Kimsey, from Montreal, and Rudy York, from Beaumont, an all-around player, look like they have the stuff to make the team. If they hustle, others' reputations aren't going to stand in their way of catching on."

Cochrane predicted a hot fight for outfield positions. Gerald Walker, Tiger "bad boy"; Al Simmons, recently acquired from the Chicago White Sox for $75,000; the veteran Goose Goslin, Pete Fox, Joyner White and York all will be fighting to be classed as regulars.

"I'm satisfied the pitching will be good," said Mickey. "Kimsey should help and I look for Schoolboy Rowe to have a much better year, while Bridges, Auker and Crowder also will be as good as they were in 1935."

Cochrane believes Boston will be hard to beat next year and looks for New York and Cleveland to be improved. The St. Louis Browns, he said, will "cause trouble" if they get help in the pitching department.

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The Men With the Larks

IN THE dusty sunshine of the late afternoon, when we took our galloping dog for a run on the flat plain beyond Tientsin, we always saw the cluster of figures in long blue robes, spaced in a random circle about their bird-cages. Some were standing idly, others squatting on their heels in that position which the Oriental, incredibly, finds comfortable. For an hour or longer, they always remained static there in conversation—the more conspicuous because of the flatness of the worn prairie on all sides of them.

They were not, however, alone upon the great meadow of soiled grass. Sometimes a herd of the matted, black-and-white sheep of China, marked with daubs of pink paint, moved past with noses tucked industriously close to the ground. Again, a mass of dirty white smoke like crumpled paper made the highest point in the level landscape, as a train rumbled along the track on its way to Tongshan, where the mighty coal mines are; and to Chingwantao on the coast of the Yellow Sea; and to Shanhaikuan, where the Great Wall of China dips down at last to the ocean; and onward into the new-old frontier of Manchuria, where history is being made.

* * *

AGAIN, WE OFTEN heard across the bare plain the grating rhythm of a crude saw at the tiny plant where scores of huge tree-trunks lay recumbent on the shabby earth. We wondered in what ancient forest, hundreds of miles away, they might have shadowed for centuries the sloping roofs and the musical windbells of some classic temple, now despoiled. How incongruous they appeared, the great hewn evergreens, here in this dull space beside the big industrial city!

Even the herd of cows which we sometimes met seemed alien to the surroundings. Next to the circle of men with the bird-cages, the cows amused us most. They were bigger than the scraggly cattle of China, but smaller than the fat kine of the "Homeside." Descended from stock imported from Russia in the days when the Tsar's power was strong and rich and proud in Tientsin, they were the property of one of the Russian dairies. The herder who tended them was not the usual Chinese coolie, but a shabby Russian peasant. This, apparently, was the cows' good fortune; for he had made pets of them. Fat, dull and affable, they nuzzled about him like huge sleepy dogs. There were two or three favorites in the herd with which the Russian played, whiling away his long hours of monotony. He would seize them by the horns, twisting the heads about playfully, or slap the tough hides and jump out of their lumbering way, murmuring affectionately to them in whispered Russian.

* * *

HIS EUROPEAN ATTITUDE toward his charges—that of comradeship and humorous fondling—was different from the Asiatic aloofness of the men with the bird-cages. Callous, in general, toward the beasts of burden and mongrel watch-dogs who merely served them, their manner toward their singing pets was that of a grower of fine flowers, a collector of pure jewels, a connoisseur of books or of paintings. It was intellectual rather than sentimental. Birds, of course, cannot often be caressed physically, like animals, even in the West; nevertheless, to the Chinese reticence of contact, they are the most appropriate pets.

One day, when our dog was in a less roistering mood than usual, we strolled over in the direction of the still circle of blue-clad men, immobile as if they had been painted in the late shafts of dusty light at the edge of the plain. They spied us coming toward them, and a little chuckle eddied around the group like ripples about a stone thrown into quiet water. There was a fluttering of wings within the cages; so we summoned the dog, fastened the leash to his collar, and bade him lie down, which—luckily—he did, to the approval of the audience. This good opening admitted us into that international fraternity of pet-owners which exists the world over.

* * *

MOST OF THE birds in the cages were the large, brown, speckled Mongolian larks, with their sharp bills and pert tails, which are so much prized in China for the lyric trilling of their songs. *Pai-ling* is their rather lovely name in Chinese—the first syllable pronounced like "bye." Near the border of Mongolia, incidentally, there is a place called Pailingmiao which we have always wanted to see, for the one foolish reason that it means "Temple of the Larks."

In Chinese the questions were asked and answered as we stood peering at the little brown tenants in the cages—watching them hop up and down, twittering to each other in some unknown bird-language.

"We can't afford to breed animals like dogs, as you foreigners do," one of the men with the cages explained. "In the first place, they cost too much to buy and to breed; and, in the second, they are too expensive for poor folk like us to feed. So we have to have birds as our pets. Most of them are not very costly in China, and they eat only a few grains of millet."

* * *

WE EXCHANGED A significant glance, aware that the man's interpretation to us, as foreigners, was not the whole truth regarding the feeling of China for its feathered pets. For, even if that same man, or probably any other in the group, were a millionaire, and could afford the most costly dogs in the world, yet he would never have the same cherishing regard for them which he felt for his bird. Except for the rearing of the Pekinese, or sleeve-dog, or the little "lion-dog," by the Court and the aristocracy, dogs were never popular as Chinese pets in the old imperial days. Now, of course, modern China is affecting them as a fashion introduced by the foreigners.

But the Chinese are a race of bird-fanciers. Centuries of tradition and lore are ingrained into their fondness for this kind of pet. Birds constitute a national hobby, and he who owns one is automatically a member of such club-like gatherings as this upon which we had chanced here on the plain, where pleasant hours are spent in discussing the relative merits and accomplishments of the winged treasures. Every afternoon, as we knew, these men solemnly set forth from their scattered homes to the daily meeting at the edge of the city—some bearing a single bird-cage, others with two, some cages uncovered, others enclosed in a neat circular cover of blue coolie-cloth.

"Many of the larks," our informant assured us, "can perform various tricks. They can imitate the calls of other birds, and meow like a cat. Mine," he added complacently, "is trained to fly onto my wrist and take a grain of *hsiao-mi'rh* from my fingers. But my bird is intelligent!" (How often, we wondered, had pet owners in every part of the world made the same proud claim!)

"The larks always know when it's time for their daily airing," he continued. "As the hour approaches, they begin to quiver and jump about in their cages, and burst into little phrases of song. They are not like canaries, which have often been in captivity for generations. Most of these larks have been caught in their own lifetime; and they love to come out here to the country every afternoon."

* * *

IN IMAGINATION WE heard again that beautiful song borne across the sky, to which we had often listened as a wild lark had floated over the springtime fields in the Peking countryside; and we could not help feeling a little pang at the imprisonment of the freedom-loving creatures before us. But it was lessened by a realization of the intense pleasure which the birds gave to the owners who were now exhibiting them so proudly.

And as we watched the ashes-of-roses sunset deepening over the bare plain and edging the blue-clad figures with a silver aura, the vision grew. We thought of a great procession quietly forming itself all over China, at all hours of the day: the pageant of the bird-fanciers taking their pets for a walk.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

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Pompeian Mosaic: Preserved in the National Museum of Naples

THIS piece of Pompeian mosaic, preserved in the National Museum of Naples, must be at least eighteen and a half centuries old, probably much more than that. Yet it remains as fresh and charming in design and sentiment as if it were a work of our own day.

Two parrots and a pigeon are perched on the edge of a wide shallow basin; and, from the frequency with which such subjects recur in ancient decorative design, it may be assumed that the bird-bath is no invention of modern times. It is hard to realize that the three birds round the basin, in which floats a green spray, and the tortoiseshell cat were designed and worked out by some creature-loving craftsman, so many centuries ago.

Earl Haig's Years At Oxford

WHEN he left school he was eighteen years of age, possessed of a fortune which assured him independence, and he was an orphan. The first use that he made of his liberty was to accompany one of his elder brothers, Hugo, on a visit to America. They traveled as far as California, and during the journey he decided that he would go to Oxford on his return. He accordingly became an undergraduate of Brasenose in the autumn of 1880. . . .

Haig, with his good looks, his experience of travel, his sufficiency of means and his fine horsemanship, soon became a person of some importance in a certain sphere. He was elected to the most fashionable clubs, the Vampyres, a Brasenose Sunday luncheon club, the Phoenix, Vincent's and the Bullingdon. He became an intimate friend of the most prominent, that is to say the wealthiest and the gayest, of the undergraduates.

It would not have been surprising if the young Scotsman had had his head turned by success so easily achieved. He was under no necessity of earning his living; he had to fear neither a father's frown nor a mother's reproaches; he was well equipped for appreciating the cup of pleasure that was offered to him, and it would be hard to blame him if he had drained it to the dregs. But in his veins there ran the blood of the Covenanters, and in his heart there remained the teachings of the Presbyterian religion which he had learnt at his mother's knee. And Oxford, which gave him a sense of his own importance, filled him also with the determination to do himself justice, and to succeed in the career that he had decided to adopt. "No dinner and no club," writes a contemporary, "deterred Haig if he was not prepared for a particular lecture or essay. As to wine and cards, he was more than abstemious. His object was to pass his schools, and to pass them quickly, and he cut or left a social gathering for his books with singular tenacity of purpose."

The same witness asserts that Haig informed him on the evening of his arrival at Brasenose that he intended to go into the Army. It appears somewhat curious that if he had formed this decision so early he should have thought it necessary to go to the University, instead of going straight to Sandhurst; and there are some who hold that he had seriously contemplated the Diplomatic Service as a career, in which his character, as it subsequently developed, makes it doubtful whether he would have achieved great distinction. But however this may be, there is no doubt that while he was at Oxford he drew up the plans for his future career and that, having done so, he never wavered in carrying them out.

It was during his last year at Oxford that he first kept a diary. It begins in January and ends in May, and there are many gaps in its continuity. But the virus had entered into his blood, and for the rest of his life, although with intermission, he retained the diary-keeping habit.

In February, 1883, he opens the volume as follows:

"Having oftentimes heard of the advantages to be derived from keeping a diary, I determine to keep one. The difficulty is to have a good day to begin upon. I think it as well to start from the 19th day of last June, upon which day I was twenty-one, and put down as many events as I can remember with accuracy which happened from this day."—DUFF COOPER, in "Haig." (London: Faber.)

Thoughts on a Patchwork Quilt

NOW at last I can sit back and look at my patchwork with its thousand and one pieces, the quilt that has taken over a year to make. There is so much more in it than the brightness of the colors, the little spots and stripes and bunches of conventional flowers, the reds and greens and golds, the blue border. There are clouds and sky and sun and wind, friends and children, warm golden afternoons in Kent, bits of pretty-pretty Surrey, cool gray days among our own hills.

I sewed in that piece of printed linen one scorchingly hot day, sitting under a small holly tree at the edge of a neat lawn. The sun was burning the backs of my hands and flashing along the length of my needle; there was a tiny breeze that fluttered the patches along the grass. Clouds assembled far above me, like clotted cream in the great blue bowl of the sky. That corner of the quilt belongs to Cambridge, in winter. "The backs" were half frozen, aconites in their thousands squatted happily at the roots of the beech trees. The trees dripped and dripped; the cotoneasters, loaded with berries, splashed against the gray walls of King's like stains of blood.—Then there was Jane, Margery's Jane, aged two, who staggered about with my piece bag, turned its contents out onto the floor, and remarked with justifiable pride, "Jane's fwock!—"

And there was an evening when, as I sat sewing—the one heretical member of a family of animal worshipers—someone, hoping I did not mind, shut me in with the two latest additions to the menagerie. One was small and furry and whiskered, the other at least a yard from nose to tail; they were being introduced for the first time. I did not mind—very much. I stitched with a most convincing calm at some red checked material; but, when the door had been closed on the three of us, I tucked my toes under me, just in case they should be mistaken for something more tasty in the skirmishes that followed. The two creatures, both the color of pale ginger, slunk in and out of corners, hid under sofas, spat and sniffed; and, from time to time, made desperate rushes across a slippery parquet floor—red checks and pale ginger—

And many of the patches have been made in trains. Once, when I dropped a bright green one on the floor of a railway carriage, a thirteen-months baby thought it, and the game I was playing with the pretty things on my knee, were entirely for his benefit; and laughed and stretched out his fat hands. That was January, so that through the border of blue runs a memory of winter landscape, greens, grays, and shimmering water with two swans floating; green and brown ribbons of ploughland, rain.—But the day I made the star-shaped center piece was June, when the hay had just been cut and a woman in a pink dress walked across the fields of stubble, the air being full of summer—

Winter and summer, friends and flowers and children, all are alive forever among the pieces of my patchwork quilt.

M. D. P.

"Es turu mieru"

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

"ES TURU mieru, bet tikko es runaju, tad tie ceļ kildu," žēlojās Psalmists (Ps. 120:7). Viņa vārdus varētu piemērot šādejādi: Daudzi cilvēki tic, ka viņi tura mieru. Teorētiski viņi varbūt to dara; bet to viņi galvenā kārtā domā kā starptautisku nekārtību pārtraukšanu. Protams, nacionālām nekārtībām vispirms jātiek pārvarētām, jo tajās ir pilsoņu, bet pēdējās—individuālie izverdumi un uzliesmojumi. Ja tomēr indivīds pastāv uz to, ka viņš tura mieru, bet nelolo pastāvīgi domas, atbilstošas vispārējam labumam, viņš, kad viņš runā, var atrast sevi izdvešam kara jūtas, kas, ja tās nav naids, tad ir radniecīgas naidam, un tām tikai vajaga attīstīties, lai atklātu savu cilti. Atra daba, neuzticība, pašcildināšana, greizsirdības domas, jūtelības izpaudumi, alkatīgas vēlēšanās, kriticiṣma asie toņi—vai šie nav iekuri, no kā aizdegas gimenes kildas, pilsoņu naids, nacionāli strīdi, no kā izceļas rūpniecības un tirdzniecības lūzumi? Tāpat kā labdarība sākas mājās, tāpat arī miers.

Kristīguma meistars izsekoja visu darbību līdz tās sākotnei—domai—un Kristīgā Zinātne māca mums, ka mūsu pirmās rūpes ir par visu mūsu domāšanas procesu. Vienīgi lolojot un vingrinot jūtas, kas veicina patiesu mieru, mēs esam spējīgi runāt vārdus, ko pamudinājis miers, un padarīt mūsu darbus par dzīviem miera un labas gribas vēstnešiem. Kādu vienkāršu, mīlošu padomu dod Pāvils kādā no savām vēstulēm (Galatiešiem 5:26): "Lai nedzenamies pēc nīcīga goda, cits citu kaitinādami, cits citu skauzdami." Un Ebrēju grāmatā mēs lasam (10:24), "Lai mēs cits citu vērā ņemamies ar skubināšanu pie mīlestības un labiem darbiem." Mēs nevaram neredzēt, cik liela vajadzība pasaules domai pēc dziedināšanas, ne arī, cik nepieciešami ir pacelt sadarbību, brālīgu darbību caur individuālu godīgumu un pareizu priekšzīmi. Vienīgi domu apgarotība dara to iespējamu. Sentimentāla teorētiska spriedelēšana, materālas metodes, uzpūtīgi pasaulīgi paņēmieni nekad nenes mieru, ne indivīdam, ne nācijām.

Ezaija paredzēja, ka Mesija ievedīs pilnīgo miera ideālu. Viens no visskaistākiem nosaukumiem, kādu viņš deva gaidāmam Dieva vēstnesim, bija "miera-lielskungs". Eņģeļu balsis paziņoja par Kristus Jēzus, kā miera un laba prāta virs zemes ievedēja, atnākšanu. Un kad viņš taisījās atstāt šo laicīgo dzīvi, viņš deva svētīgu solījumu (Jāņa ev. 14:27): "Mieru es jums atstaju; savu mieru es jums dodu,—ne tā, kā pasaule dod, es jums dodu. Jūsu sirds lai neiztrūcinājas un lai neizbīstas." Ir pierādīts pāri visām ierunām, ka pasaule pasaulīgā ceļā nevar dot mieru. Cik daudzas uztraucošas bailu domas uzbudina mūsu līdzcilvēkus!

Kristus Jēzus apsolīja, ka viņš neatstās savus sekotājus bez mierinājuma; to viņš arī nedarīja. Viņš apsolīja sūtīt Iepriecinātāju, "patiesības Garu", lai tas paliktu pie mums vienumēr. Un "patiesības Gars"—visa patiesība par Garu, dievišķīgā Zinātnē padara skaidru, ka miers ir iegūts, ja mēs noliekam veco, materiālo, divpusīgo esamības jēdzienu, sastāvošu no Gara un materijas. Zinātniski tas pierāda materiālā jēdziena neīsto, nesubstanciālo dabu un visa garīgā mūžīgo patiesību. Caur Kristīgo Zinātni mēs mācamies, ka cilvēkam pirms jābūt samierinājušamies ar Dievu, ar vienīgo visas esamības dievišķīgo Principu—Prātu, vienīgo Dievu—un tādejādi tam jāatzīst savu patieso identitāti, Prāta radīto jauno cilvēku un dievišķīgās dabas pilnvarnieku. Materiālisma viltotie prasījumi tiek likti pie malas Prāta īstenības un cilvēka, radita Prāta līdzībā, dēļ.

Savā teksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Raktsu Atslēgu), Mary Baker Eddy, dievišķīgās Zinātnes, Kristus Zinātnes, Atklājēja un Nodibinātāja, izsaka šādu pravietojumu (lp. 96): "Mīlestība beidzot nozīmēs harmonijas stundu un apgarotība sekos, jo Mīlestība ir Gars." Un nākošajā paragrāfā viņa turpina: "Šī materiālā pasaule pat tagad klūst par strīdīgu spēku ciņas lauku. Vienā pusē būs nesaskaņa un bailes; otrā pusē būs Zinātne un miers." Un vai mēs visi neredzam ap sevi pierādījumus par turpmāko vārdu patiesību, "Materiālo pieņēmumu sabrukums var parādīties kā bads, mēris, trūkums un posts, grēks, slimība un nāve, kas pieņem jaunus veidus, līdz klūst redzāma viņu nebūtība"? Tad seko zinātniskais apgalvojums: "Šie traucējumi turpināsies līdz visu maldu beigām, kad visa nesaskaņa būs ņaur garīgo Patiesību iznīcināta."

Materiālisms ikkatrā punktā tiek laikmeta progresējošās domas izaicināts. Ir skaisti un cerības iespējoši raudzīties un doties uz priekšu uz Kristus ideāla piepildīšanos, kad visa pasaule paskaidros—ar pārliecību un pierādījumu—"Es turu mieru."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Like the Spume From White Caps

OUR world had gone under a soft white blanket. The walls and fences were half obliterated, the barn roofs thatched with down, the evergreens powdered for a minuet. Night came with the snow still falling; but before dawn the wind broke into the northwest, the snow ceased, the stars snapped out in the new-washed and frosty air, and with the sun a gale arose and sent the drifts racing. A forty-mile wind—at the least—and two feet of light, dry snow to play with! What a tempest's holiday! I went out to see the fun.

No plow had yet been past on the road, and until the plow came nothing else could. A motor highway of glittering white, without a motor on it, without a single track to mar its surface! Not a car passing, not a car to be seen or heard or smelled in all the world! Except for the shrieking of the wind, not a sound! I blessed the storm, and then fought my way up the long, bare slope of my mountain pasture, seeking where I could the drift packs which were already forming, because my snowshoes sank a long way into the powdery snow, and keeping my face averted from the stinging cold and snow-powder shrapnel of the gale. Even so, it was bitter work, the cold penetrated my woollen parka, and the icy wind took my breath away. But I reached at last the shelter I was seeking—the lee of a big ledge at the top of the pasture just where the woods begin, and under this I crouched, with the wind blowing a thin, streaming roof over my head, which sifted down on me like frozen dust.

I looked down the pasture slope to the wide fields of the plain, in Summer a checkerboard of plowed land and mowing, but now all one glittering expanse of white, and over it the snow-powder was swirling in mad dance. Wherever a shrub or half-buried wall or fence or hedge opposed some obstruction, the blown powder piled up at an incline, and then streamed off down wind from the top, like the spume from white caps on a gale-lashed sea. All over the plain the white caps were streaming; below me, indeed, was an angry ocean of snow. But nearby, on the surface of the pasture, it was not the ocean but the desert. Rapidly, even as I watched, the wind was driving the powder into tiny ridges, packing them down, and though they shifted in places, changed contour moment by moment, the slope was soon a replica in dazzling white of those wind-riffled Sahara sands made famous in many a photograph.

Coming out from the shelter of my rock, the wind knocked me half off my feet, and the stinging snow particles were almost unbearable on cheek and chin. Yet the storm was all on the ground. A dozen feet up, and the air seemed clear. Overhead was a serene sky, blue and cloudless. It was snowing from below, not from above. My tracks, not half an hour old, were quite obliterated as I leaned to the gale and descended the pasture. But the powder that had filled them was packed hard, in little ripples, and my snowshoes left scarce an impression, and squeaked feebly in the hissing wind.—From "New England Vista," by WALTER PRITCHARD EATON. (Boston: Wilde.)

Seasonal Lesson

THOUGH everything is chilled by icy rain,
I can remember days and days and days,
Magnificent as jewels in a chain
Of starry links, when out from sunny ways
Elusive paths like gipsies in the grass,
Went tiptoe down the valley beckoning,
Where skies like blue and white Venetian glass
Dimpled the windy slopes abloom with spring.

Today a blurring mist envelops all
As though a kind and thoughtful teacher bade
Me close my book a moment to recall
From memory those hours, sparkling, glad,
Lest I forget some smallest shining part
Of springtime loveliness I learned by heart.

EVANTHA CALDWELL

"I am for peace"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I AM for peace: but when I speak, they are for war," complained the Psalmist (Psalms 120:7). His words might be applied in this way: Many people believe they are for peace. Theoretically they may be; but they are thinking of it chiefly as cessation of international embroilments. Certainly national embroilments must first be overcome, and within these are the civic, and within these the individual eruptions and flare-ups. If, however, the individual claims he is for peace, but does not hold his thoughts constantly responsive to the common good, when he speaks he may find that he is breathing out war in sentiments which, if not hate, are of the same kin, and need only to develop to betray their lineage. Quick temper, suspicion, self-aggrandizement, thoughts of jealousy, murmurings of resentment, covetous desires, sharp notes of criticism—are not these kindling with which to start family bickerings, industrial and business breaks, civic feuds, national strife? Since charity begins at home, so also does peace.

The master Christian traced all action to its origin—thought—and Christian Science teaches us that our first concern is with our entire process of thinking. Only by cherishing and exercising the sentiments which make for true peace are we able to speak words instinct with peace, and make of our deeds living messengers of peace and good will. What simple, loving counsel Paul gives in one of his letters (Galatians 5:26): "Let us not be desirous of vain glory, provoking one another, envying one another." And in Hebrews we read (10:24), "Let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works." We cannot fail to see how sorely in need of healing the world thought is, nor how necessary it is to rouse co-operating, brotherly activity by individual rightmindedness and righteous example. Spiritualization of thought alone makes this possible. Sentimental theorizing, material methods, vainglorious worldly ways never bring peace to the individual or to the nations.

Isaiah foresaw that the Messiah would usher in the perfect ideal of peace. One of the most beautiful titles he gave the awaited messenger of God was "The Prince of Peace." Angelic voices announced the advent of Christ Jesus as the bringer-in of peace and good will on earth. And when he was about to leave this earthly scene, he gave the beatific promise (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." It is proved beyond all parleying that the world, in the world's way, cannot give peace. How many troubled thoughts of fear disturb our fellow men!

Christ Jesus promised that he would not leave his followers comfortless; nor did he. He promised to send the Comforter, "the Spirit of truth," to abide with us forever. And "the Spirit of truth"—all the truth of Spirit, divine Science—is revealing to the world his peace, the Christ peace. Paul declared that Christ Jesus came and preached peace. The "Spirit of truth" in divine Science makes it clear that peace is won as we put off the old, material, dual sense of existence, composed of Spirit and matter. Scientifically it proves the unreal, insubstantial nature of the material concept and the everlasting verity of all that is spiritual. Through Christian Science we learn that one must first be reconciled to God, to the one divine Principle of all being—Mind, the one God—and thus recognize one's own true identity, the new man of Mind's creating and representative of the divine nature. The counterfeit claims of materiality are set aside for the realism of Mind and man in Mind's likeness.

In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of divine Science, the Christ Science, makes this prophecy (p. 96): "Love will finally mark the hour of harmony, and spiritualization will follow, for Love is Spirit." And in the next paragraph she continues: "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace." And do we not see all about us evidences of the truth of the continuing words, "The breaking up of material beliefs may seem to be famine and pestilence, want and woe, sin, sickness, and death, which assume new phases until their nothingness appears"? Then follows the scientific assurance: "These disturbances will continue until the end of error, when all discord will be swallowed up in spiritual Truth."

Materialism at every point is being challenged by the advancing thought of the age. It is glorious and hope-inspiring to look and to move forward to the consummation of the Christ ideal, when the whole world shall declare—through conviction and conduct—"I am for peace."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian)

Winter

(Saranac Lake)

IN rigorous hours, when down the iron lane
The redbreast looks in vain
For hips and haws,
Lo, shining flowers upon my window-pane
The silver pencil of the winter draws.

When all the snowy hill
And the bare woods are still;
When snipes are silent in the frozen bogs;
And all the garden garth is whelmed in mire,
Lo, by the hearth, the laughter of the logs—
More fair than roses, lo, the flowers of fire!

—ROBERT L. STEVENSON. Poems.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Optimistic Stock Market Sentiment Tends to Keep Prices Up

Commodity and Money Markets

Selective Demand Is Chief Support Of Stock Market

By Forrest Price

Market optimism still prevails. And why not?

Fear is being eliminated. Business sentiment is buoyant with hope.

Trading today was not so heavy in volume, but still it was active enough.

Total sales reached approximately 2,150,000 shares.

Chief support came from selective buying.

There was enough profit-taking to give the market an irregular tone, but boosting of many specialties kept prices generally on an even keel.

And some new highs for the year or longer were recorded.

Among those entering new high territory were Ruberoid up 9½ to a new peak, Thatcher, U. S. Freight, U. S. Rubber preferred, Virginia-Carolina Chemical 6 per cent preferred, Youngstown Sheet, American Chain, Armstrong Cork, Fairbanks Morse and Food Machinery.

Fuller second preferred went up to a new high by a rise of 6 points, and the prior preferred struck a new top by a gain of 3 points.

Other good gainers were du Pont, Woolworth, Evans Products, Continental Can, Seaboard Oil, Bohn Aluminum, Morrell, Pere Marquette preferred, Union Pacific and Colorado Fuel.

Prominent losers included U. S. Smelting with a loss of nearly 6 points.

Others on the downside were Douglas Aircraft, Commercial Credit, Columbia Pictures and Generalty Realty preferred.

It was an irregular bond market. Prices of corporate loans were mixed. In the foreign division French 7s were strong with a gain of 3 points.

Cotton was moderately active, and closed at small net gains. Dealings in December wheat at Chicago gave traders a good run for their money. Most of the day December wheat was very strong. There was a sudden drop just before the close. Prices declined 6¼ cents in no time. Then there was a good rally, and at the close another collapse. The market closed weak.

The important developments back of the rising utility and railroad stocks are, in a general way, better business. Specifically the utilities are improving their volume of business in a most encouraging manner. If it were not for pending court decisions plans for expansion by some of them would be carried out at once, so great is the need for it to care for an accumulating demand.

The railroads which have been under stress for some years have more to encourage them today than has been witnessed in the last five or six years. For instance, the first 21 reporting roads for the month of November show an increase in net operating income of 63.8 per cent over the comparable period of 1934. The increase in gross for the month is 18.5 per cent.

Then the efforts of the Government to reduce interest rates for railroad borrowings are almost sure to bear fruit.

Decided improvement in the heavy industries will have a direct and important effect upon the carriers, for the railroads will be practically the sole beneficiaries in the traffic increase which will follow.

Wild Fluctuations In Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 (AP) — Excited, wildly rapid fluctuations that covered a price range of 6¼ cents a bushel distinguished the windup of December wheat dealings today.

Throughout most of the day, the December delivery maintained almost unprecedented strength, but shortly before the market closed a sudden collapse took place owing to a transient stoppage of bids. Quotations fell 6¼ cents in a twinkling, and touched the lowest the extreme limit allowed in any 24-hour period. Rallies, though, took place to within ½ cent of the day's top, bidding having been hurriedly resumed.

A second collapse occurred in last-minute transactions, and wheat closed weak, all the way from ¼ cent to 4¼ cents under yesterday's finish. Dec. 1.02½ to 1.03½, May 99-99¼, corn 1⅞ to ¼ up, May 59⅜-½, oats unchanged to ¼ decline, and provisions at a setback of 7 to 17 cents.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; mines and specialties advance quietly.

Bonds: Higher; Low-priced rails advance.

Curb: Mixed; industrials and specialties in demand.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; gold currencies decline.

Cotton: Quiet; higher cables; local and trade buying.

Sugar: Higher; firmer spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Demoralized; December "squeeze" collapsed.

Corn: Irregular; December liquidating sales.

Cattle: Barely steady to weak.

Hogs: 12-25c lower; top $10.10.

Foreign

London—Business on the Stock Exchange was restricted today as holiday influences continued, but the price tendency was generally firmer with giltedged securities and home and oversea rails steady. Transatlantic issues improved on favorable advices from America. The market closed steady.

Paris—As financial circles awaited the Chamber of Deputies' vote on confidence in the Laval Cabinet, prices on the Bourse declined slightly but were resistant. Rentes and bank shares declined fractionally and industrials turned irregular. International issues held firm. The closing was irregular.

Berlin—The Boerse developed irregularity today and closed quiet.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Range in $		High	Low	Last	Dec. 26	Dec. 24
74¾	51	2½	Acme Steel	68⅞	68⅛	68⅛	69	
11⅞	4¼	.10	Adams Express	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
100½	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	
24⅜	8	.60	Addressograph	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	23⅞	
19⅜	4½	..	Advance Rumely	19	19	19	19⅜	
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
173	104⅜	3	Air Reduction	168	167½	167½	166½	
2⅜	⅝	..	Airway Elec App	2	1⅝	2	1⅝	
20⅛	13¼	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	
3⅝	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅜	
14⅝	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
14⅜	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	
14½	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	30¼	30¼	30¼	30	
24¼	12⅛	.25b	Allied Mills	24½	24	24⅛	24¼	
173	125	6	Allied Chem	152¾	151½	151½	151½	
129	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	124⅜	
9	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	7¼	7	7¼	7¼	
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	37¼	36⅜	37¼	37¼	
22⅜	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	20¼	20	20⅛	..	
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	71½	71½	71½	72	
4½	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	3⅜	3½	3½	3½	
79½	48½	2	Amerada	79½	78¼	79½	78¼	
57⅜	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	51⅝	51	51¼	51	
47⅜	13½	..	Am Bank Note	43	42⅜	42⅜	43¼	
70	43	4	Am Bank Note pf	65¼	65¼	65¼	..	
18½	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	18½	18	18	18⅜	
92	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	91⅜	91	91½	91	
41⅞	21	1	Am Brake S&F	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	..	
149⅝	110	4f	Am Can	136¾	134⅝	135	135	
32⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	30⅝	30	30¼	30½	
64⅝	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	60⅜	59	59½	59⅞	
32¼	8	..	Am Chain	33¼	32	32½	31⅞	
115	38	1¾b	Am Chain pf	113	113	113	112	
96	66	3f	Am Chicle	87	85	86	87¼	
87⅜	23⅜	..	Am Colortype	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅞	
35⅞	22⅛	..	Am Com Alcohol	29⅞	29½	29⅝	29½	
3⅞	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	3	2	2⅞	2⅝	
9⅝	2¾	..	Am European	9¼	9¼	9¼	8⅝	
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛	
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	29⅜	28½	28½	28	
38¾	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	25¼	24¾	24¾	24⅜	
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	12⅞	11¾	11¾	12⅝	
15⅛	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13	12⅝	12⅝	..	
6⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
40	26	..	Am Hide & L pf	37¼	36	37¼	37	
38	29½	2.40	Am Home pr	35½	35½	35½	34¾	
4⅞	1¾	..	Am Ice	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
37⅜	14¼	5	Am Ice pf	20	20	20	20	
11⅜	4½	..	Am International	10⅛	10	10⅛	10	
29¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	25½	24¾	25	24⅝	
75¾	37	..	Am Loco pf	72¼	72⅝	72⅝	73	
12⅝	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11⅞	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
12¼	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	11⅛	11	11	10⅞	
32¼	13½	..	Am Metal	30½	30	30	29⅝	
130½	72	4g	Am Metal 6%	129½	129½	129½	130	
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	29½	28¾	29¼	..	
36¼	24	1½	Am News	35	35	35	..	
9⅝	3⅛	..	Am Power & Lt	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8⅞	
41½	8¾	1½b	Am P&L 5% pf	39	37½	37½	37⅝	
49½	10⅛	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	45¾	44½	44½	44½	
23⅝	10½	..	Am Radiator	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	22¾	
21⅞	4½	..	Am Smelting	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	20⅜	
32⅜	15¾	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	30⅝	
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	25	25	25	24¾	
64⅜	31⅜	.40	Am Smelt & Ref	60¾	58⅝	58⅝	59⅜	
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	135	135	135	135	
117¼	101⅜	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	104	103	104	103	
70	63	3f	Am Snuff	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	..	
104¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	96	95½	95½	95¾	
107	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	97¾	97	97¼	97	
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¾	
141	129¼	6	Am Tobacco pf	140¾	140¾	140¾	141	
43	33½	2	Am Stores	34¼	33½	33¾	33½	
70½	30¾	2	Am Sugar Ref	51	50¼	51	50⅜	
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	126	125	125	114	
160½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	154⅜	153¼	154	153¾	
10¼	2½	..	Am Type F pf (h)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
38½	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)	31	30⅛	30⅛	31½	
27⅞	18½	1	Am Som Tob	23½	23⅛	23⅜	23½	
22¼	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	22⅛	21½	21½	22	
94¾	48	6	Am Wat Inf	92	92	92	..	
10¼	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	62½	62	62⅛	63¼	
2⅝	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅞	1⅞	2	
11¾	2¼	..	AmWr Pap pf (h)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¾	
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝	
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	
109	96½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	..	
4	1½	..	A P W Paper	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..	
52	36	1f	Archer Daniels	42	42	42	42	
112¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf	121	121	121	120½	
6⅛	3¼	6	Armour Ill pf pf	6⅝	65	65	65¼	
37¼	19½	..	Arnold Constable	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞	
9⅞	4	..	Artloom Corp	9¼	8¼	8¼	..	
46¼	16½	1f	Armstrong Cork	48¼	46¾	47¾	46	
18¼	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	14⅜	13¾	14	14⅛	
106	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	109	100	100	..	
89⅝	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	57	56¼	56⅜	56½	
92⅛	66⅛	5	Atchison pf	91¾	91	91¾	91	
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	29¼	28¾	28¾	29¾	
12⅞	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	12⅜	12	12	..	
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	26⅝	26	26⅛	26⅝	
48½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	46	
19½	4	..	Atlas Tack	19¼	18¾	19¼	18⅝	
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	42⅜	40¾	41½	40½	
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	8¼	8	8⅛	..	
5¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	5¼	4⅞	5	5	

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼	
40	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf(h)	37	37	37	38½	
15½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	14	13½	14	13⅜	
18	7½	..	Balt&Ohio	16½	15¾	15⅞	16½	
110½	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	110	109	110	..	
62¼	37½	1f	Bayuk Cig	62⅜	62⅛	62⅝	62½	
92¼	57⅜	.60f	Bayuk Cig pf	62⅝	62⅛	62⅝	62½	
25¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	22¼	21½	21½	22¼	
14½	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	14¼	14	14fh	14¼	
115	107¾	.60f	Bayuk Cig pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	
115	38	1¾b	Am Chain pf	113	113	113	112	
96	66	3f	Am Chicle	87	85	86	87¼	
87⅜	23⅜	..	Am Colortype	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅞	
35⅞	22⅛	..	Am Com Alcohol	29⅞	29½	29⅝	29½	
3⅞	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	3	2	2⅞	2⅝	
9⅝	2¾	..	Am European	9¼	9¼	9¼	8⅝	
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛	
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	29⅜	28½	28½	28	
38¾	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	25¼	24¾	24¾	24⅜	
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	12⅞	11¾	11¾	12⅝	
15⅛	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13	12⅝	12⅝	..	
6⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
40	26	..	Am Hide & L pf	37¼	36	37¼	37	
38	29½	2.40	Am Home pr	35½	35½	35½	34¾	
4⅞	1¾	..	Am Ice	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
37⅜	14¼	5	Am Ice pf	20	20	20	20	
11⅜	4½	..	Am International	10⅛	10	10⅛	10	
29¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	25½	24¾	25	24⅝	
75¾	37	..	Am Loco pf	72¼	72⅝	72⅝	73	
12⅝	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11⅞	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
12¼	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	11⅛	11	11	10⅞	
32¼	13½	..	Am Metal	30½	30	30	29⅝	
130½	72	4g	Am Metal 6%	129½	129½	129½	130	
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	29½	28¾	29¼	..	
36¼	24	1½	Am News	35	35	35	..	
9⅝	3⅛	..	Am Power & Lt	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8⅞	
41½	8¾	1½b	Am P&L 5% pf	39	37½	37½	37⅝	
49½	10⅛	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	45¾	44½	44½	44½	
23⅝	10½	..	Am Radiator	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	22¾	
21⅞	4½	..	Am Smelting	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	20⅜	
32⅜	15¾	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	30⅝	
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	25	25	25	24¾	
64⅜	31⅜	.40	Am Smelt & Ref	60¾	58⅝	58⅝	59⅜	
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	135	135	135	135	
117¼	101⅜	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	104	103	104	103	
70	63	3f	Am Snuff	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	..	
104¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	96	95½	95½	95¾	
107	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	97¾	97	97¼	97	
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¾	
141	129¼	6	Am Tobacco pf	140¾	140¾	140¾	141	
43	33½	2	Am Stores	34¼	33½	33¾	33½	
70½	30¾	2	Am Sugar Ref	51	50¼	51	50⅜	
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	126	125	125	114	
160½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	154⅜	153¼	154	153¾	
10¼	2½	..	Am Type F pf (h)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
38½	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)	31	30⅛	30⅛	31½	
27⅞	18½	1	Am Som Tob	23½	23⅛	23⅜	23½	
22¼	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	22⅛	21½	21½	22	
94¾	48	6	Am Wat Inf	92	92	92	..	
10¼	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	62½	62	62⅛	63¼	
2⅝	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅞	1⅞	2	
11¾	2¼	..	AmWr Pap pf (h)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¾	
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝	
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	
109	96½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	..	
4	1½	..	A P W Paper	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..	
52	36	1f	Archer Daniels	42	42	42	42	
112¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf	121	121	121	120½	
6⅛	3¼	6	Armour Ill pf pf	6⅝	65	65	65¼	
37¼	19½	..	Arnold Constable	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞	
9⅞	4	..	Artloom Corp	9¼	8¼	8¼	..	
46¼	16½	1f	Armstrong Cork	48¼	46¾	47¾	46	
18¼	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	14⅜	13¾	14	14⅛	
106	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	109	100	100	..	
89⅝	35¾	.20	Atchison T&SF	57	56¼	56⅜	56½	
92⅛	66⅛	5	Atchison pf	91¾	91	91¾	91	
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	29¼	28¾	28¾	29¾	
12⅞	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	12⅜	12	12	..	
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	26⅝	26	26⅛	26⅝	
48½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	46	
19½	4	..	Atlas Tack	19¼	18¾	19¼	18⅝	
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	42⅜	40¾	41½	40½	
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	8¼	8	8⅛	..	
5¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	5¼	4⅞	5	5	

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6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼	
40	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf(h)	37	37	37	38½	
15½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	14	13½	14	13⅜	
18	7½	..	Balt&Ohio	16½	15¾	15⅞	16½	
110½	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	110	109	110	..	
62¼	37½	1f	Bayuk Cig	62⅜	62⅛	62⅝	62½	
92¼	57⅜	.60f	Bayuk Cig pf	62⅝	62⅛	62⅝	62½	
25¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	22¼	21½	21½	22¼	
14½	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	14¼	14	14fh	14¼	
115	107¾	.60f	Bayuk Cig pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	
115	38	1¾b	Am Chain pf	113	113	113	112	
96	66	3f	Am Chicle	87	85	86	87¼	
87⅜	23⅜	..	Am Colortype	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅞	
35⅞	22⅛	..	Am Com Alcohol	29⅞	29½	29⅝	29½	
3⅞	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	3	2	2⅞	2⅝	
9⅝	2¾	..	Am European	9¼	9¼	9¼	8⅝	
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛	
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	29⅜	28½	28½	28	
38¾	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	25¼	24¾	24¾	24⅜	
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	12⅞	11¾	11¾	12⅝	
15⅛	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13	12⅝	12⅝	..	
6⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
40	26	..	Am Hide & L pf	37¼	36	37¼	37	
38	29½	2.40	Am Home pr	35½	35½	35½	34¾	
4⅞	1¾	..	Am Ice	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
37⅜	14¼	5	Am Ice pf	20	20	20	20	
11⅜	4½	..	Am International	10⅛	10	10⅛	10	
29¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	25½	24¾	25	24⅝	
75¾	37	..	Am Loco pf	72¼	72⅝	72⅝	73	
12⅝	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11⅞	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
12¼	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	11⅛	11	11	10⅞	
32¼	13½	..	Am Metal	30½	30	30	29⅝	
130½	72	4g	Am Metal 6%	129½	129½	129½	130	
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	29½	28¾	29¼	..	
36¼	24	1½	Am News	35	35	35	..	
9⅝	3⅛	..	Am Power & Lt	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8⅞	
41½	8¾	1½b	Am P&L 5% pf	39	37½	37½	37⅝	
49½	10⅛	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	45¾	44½	44½	44½	
23⅝	10½	..	Am Radiator	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	22¾	
21⅞	4½	..	Am Smelting	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	20⅜	
32⅜	15¾	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	30⅝	
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	25	25	25	24¾	
64⅜	31⅜	.40	Am Smelt & Ref	60¾	58⅝	58⅝	59⅜	
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	135	135	135	135	
117¼	101⅜	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	104	103	104	103	
70	63	3f	Am Snuff	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	..	
104¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	96	95½	95½	95¾	
107	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	97¾	97	97¼	97	
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¾	
141	129¼	6	Am Tobacco pf	140¾	140¾	140¾	141	
43	33½	2	Am Stores	34¼	33½	33¾	33½	
70½	30¾	2	Am Sugar Ref	51	50¼	51	50⅜	
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	126	125	125	114	
160½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	154⅜	153¼	154	153¾	
10¼	2½	..	Am Type F pf (h)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
38½	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)	31	30⅛	30⅛	31½	
27⅞	18½	1	Am Som Tob	23½	23⅛	23⅜	23½	
22¼	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	22⅛	21½	21½	22	
94¾	48	6	Am Wat Inf	92	92	92	..	
10¼	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	62½	62	62⅛	63¼	
2⅝	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅞	1⅞	2	
11¾	2¼	..	AmWr Pap pf (h)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¾	
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝	
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	
109	96½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	..	
4	1½	..	A P W Paper	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..	
52	36	1f	Archer Daniels	42	42	42	42	
112¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf	121	121	121	120½	
6⅛	3¼	6	Armour Ill pf pf	6⅝	65	65	65¼	
37¼	19½	..	Arnold Constable	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞	
9⅞	4	..	Artloom Corp	9¼	8¼	8¼	..	
46¼	16½	1f	Armstrong Cork	48¼	46¾	47¾	46	
18¼	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	14⅜	13¾	14	14⅛	
106	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	109	100	100	..	
89⅝	35¾	.20	Atchison T&SF	57	56¼	56⅜	56½	
92⅛	66⅛	5	Atchison pf	91¾	91	91¾	91	
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	29¼	28¾	28¾	29¾	
12⅞	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	12⅜	12	12	..	
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	26⅝	26	26⅛	26⅝	
48½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	46	
19½	4	..	Atlas Tack	19¼	18¾	19¼	18⅝	
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	42⅜	40¾	41½	40½	
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	8¼	8	8⅛	..	
5¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	5¼	4⅞	5	5	

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼	
40	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf(h)	37	37	37	38½	
15½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	14	13½	14	13⅜	
18	7½	..	Balt&Ohio	16½	15¾	15⅞	16½	
110½	100

Business and Industry

Production of Durable Goods Still Rising in November

Commerce and Finance

Plant Expansion Is Now Assuming More Momentum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 27—Industries, looking forward to continued better business, are beginning to expand their plants, it is reported by national real estate and construction organizations here. Factory extensions are being built or planned again after almost complete cessation during the depression years.

The improvement is not yet "very measurable," but there certainly is a beginning, according to the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Increasing business in steel and other basic industries is causing a demand for modernization of equipment and in some cases for factory extensions, they say.

Activity in the Chicago area was cited as a fair example of the general trend by Robert D. Steele, statistician of the Associated General Contractors of America. Industrial building isn't back to where it was in the year before 1930 by any means, but there is some important work going on or planned for the immediate future.

Big Industry Active

Especially significant is a $20,000,000 building program announced by the United States Steel Corporation for its subsidiaries in this region and a $2,000,000 program of the Wisconsin Steel Co. The Socony-Vacuum Oil Comany has announced a $1,000,000 program of expenditure for modernization of equipment and building. A new plant to cost when completed $10,000,000 has been begun by the Electro-Motive Corporation, a subsidiary of General Motors at McCook, Ill. The first unit of this plant for the construction of Diesel engines has just been completed.

Armour & Co. are launching on a 1,000,000 building enterprise. Another million in construction is going to be spent in the coming year by the Sherwin Williams Company, paint manufacturers, for an addition to their plant.

The soap and vegetable fat business, too, appears to be improving, judging by the plans for an addition to their factory announced by Lever Brothers, at Hammond, Ind., also in the Chicago metropolitan area. This firm plans to spend $2,000,000 in the immediate future, and $6,000,000 ultimately, for expansion.

In the retail field there has been comparable activity here. Almost all of the large department stores have spent rather large sums for modernization recently, and now the Wieboldt Department Stores announce a $2,000,000 branch to be erected in Oak Park, a Chicago suburb.

In addition to these major enterprises, the Chicago Association of Commerce notes that there are a host of minor ones which have not yet been summarized. When the association makes its end-of-the-year survey it expects to find evidence of general improvement in the whole field.

100 p.c. Rise in Chicago

The building trade people here have made estimates already which indicate that 1935 will be about 100 per cent better than 1934 in number of building permits issued in Chicago. This sounds rather more impressive than it really is, however, points out Mr. Steele, for 1934 was a pretty low year. Its permits were valued at about $7,500,000. This year's should run around $14,000,000, not counting government works which would about double the figure.

Conditions are favorable now for factory expansion, due to low prices on real estate and low interest rates, the National Association of Real Estate Boards declares. They do not, however, expect any immediate boom in this field. There are many empty industrial buildings at the present time, they point out. Many concerns which might see the advantage of building now simply haven't the cash on hand for such an enterprise. And for many of them, modernization of equipment must come before new construction, since there was very little machinery replacement during the depression.

The biggest market for the real estate business at the present time appears to be the small home field.

Philadelphia Christmas Trade at New High Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Dec. 27—Christmas shopping and Christmas mail are said to have reached a new high mark in Philadelphia this year. But in spite of an estimated increase of 12 per cent in mail and parcel post over last year, the modern equipment in the new main post office and the 3000 extra workers there, made it possible to handle the huge volume without delay.

An estimated 15 per cent increase in express traffic, added to the larger volume of mail, made it necessary for the Pennsylvania Railroad alone to keep more than 1400 cars in constant use.

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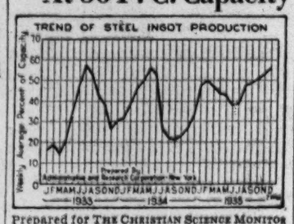
Steel Ingot Output At 56 P. C. Capacity



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS SHOWN in the accompanying Administrative and Research Corporation chart, weekly average steel ingot production for the first two weeks in December is estimated at 56.1 per cent of capacity.

This compares with a weekly average of 53.2 per cent for the previous month, and 34.1 per cent for December, 1934.

Steel Ingot Output Estimated at 48½ Per Cent Capacity

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The week will show a considerable curtailment of activities in the steel industry, due to the Christmas holidays, but trade authorities look for a quick recovery in the first week of the new year, Iron Age states in its weekly review.

Ingot production was estimated at 48½ per cent of capacity, or 7 points below the rate of a week ago. Christmas-day suspension of mill operations was general, and some plants are shut down for the week.

The review commented that "the underlying general trend of business is still upward," and that "despite consumer shut downs for inventories, the flow of materials from producers' plants has declined less than is usually the case at the close of the year.

"Shipments to the motor car industry have shown almost no recession. Moreover, deliveries of products on which price advances became effective Jan. 1 have increased rather than declined.

"Pig iron shipments in December will exceed those of November, the previous banner month this year. The movement of semifinished steel is so heavy that mills find it physically impossible to complete shipments this month, and will extend deliveries into January.

"But in most finished steel products buyers have well deflated inventories and will resume buying in volume after the first of the year. In many cases their purchases will represent expanding consumption.

"Demand may receive added impetus if reported impending price advances on sheets, strip steel, wire goods and possibly other finished products are announced during the first quarter.

"Such a move was contemplated in November, and was postponed notwithstanding advances in raw material costs. The second effort to lift the market on finished products may be more successful than the first, in view of the further growth in business volume."

New Haven Road Reports November Deficit $419,758

By the Associated Press

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reports a deficit of $419,758 for November, 1935, compared with a deficit of $649,543 for the like month last year.

The deficit was after charges, but before guarantees on separately operated properties, and was the smallest deficit for the month of November since 1932.

Gross revenues for November increased $447,055, or eight per cent, over the previous year. Both freight and passenger revenues showed increases. Operating expenses for the month increased $257,649.

For the 11 months of the year, gross revenue amounted to $64,786,264, an increase of $1,277,024 over the like period in 1934.

Operating expenses for the period decreased $690,858.

Net railway operating income for the 11 months of 1935 increased $2,472,248 over the corresponding period last year. The deficit for the 11-month period was $3,263,398, $1,764,187 less than the like period in 1934.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Wall Street banking circles heard today that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has offered to renew its approximately $17,000,000 bank loans on a 4 per cent interest basis.

German Rayon Output Continues to Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DRESDEN—Production of rayon has steadily increased in Germany in the current year, according to the United States Consul here.

Excluding rayon waste and synthetic fibers, the output of the German rayon industry in the first nine months of 1935 amounted to approximately 81,000,000 pounds, compared with 71,600,000 pounds in the corresponding 1934 period, the report shows.

ROSSMOORE & ROBBINS
Certified Public Accountants
551 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Industrial Output Rises in November More Than Usual

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports that industrial production rose in November but employment, contrary to the usual seasonal decline, showed little change.

The board's monthly summary of general business and financial conditions noted that distribution of commodities to consumers increased more than seasonally during November. Its seasonally adjusted index of industrial production advanced from 95 per cent of the 1923-25 average in October to 97 per cent in November.

The output of industries producing durable goods continued to gain steadily in November, the review said, but activities in most other industries declined somewhat. Steel output jumped to a "higher rate than in any previous month this year," and this high level was maintained during the first three weeks of December. Automobile production continued the sharp increase which began after the change to new models in September, while activity at silk mills and at woolen mills declined.

Factory employment and pay rolls, which usually decline in November, showed little change for that period this year, the review noted. Increases in employment were reported for automobiles, iron and steel, machinery, railroad cars, cotton textile industries, and at railroad repair shops.

Offsetting these were "larger than seasonal" declines at sawmills, shoe factories, silk and rayon mills, and establishments producing wearing apparel.

The board recalled, in its bulletin, that crop production in 1935 showed an increase of about 20 per cent in volume over the drought year of 1934, with the farm value of 64 crops amounting to $5,120,000,000—compared with $4,780,000,000 last season.

Grain Trade Volume For 1935 More Than 15 P. C. Below 1934

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 (AP)—Grain trade volume in 1935 was almost the smallest for any year on record, government figures disclosed today. Market observers attributed the sharp reduction from last year's business to the decreased activity of speculators and to smaller United States grain production in the last two years.

Figures compiled by the grain futures administration showed total purchases of grain futures on the Board of Trade for the year through Dec. 24 was 10,061,000,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 15 per cent from last year's volume.

The lowest year's volume since the Administration began keeping records in 1921 was 10,006,296,000 established in 1932. The highest was 26,895,040,000 in 1925.

Total futures trade last year was 12,084,404,000 bushels.

The volume of wheat trading this year was cut to 6,970,127,000 bushels with only five more days' totals, including today, to be added. Last year the amount of wheat sold aggregated 7,500,397,000 bushels.

Money Circulation Rises $89,000,000 In Week of Dec. 24

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The weekly condition statement of Federal Reserve Banks disclosed a sharp jump in money in circulation during the week ended Dec. 24, the result of heavy demands for Christmas cash.

A rise of $89,000,000 during the week brought the total to $5,991,000,000, which was $363,000,000 in excess of the amount in circulation a year ago.

The monetary inflow resumed normal tendencies during the week, net imports of $16,000,000 bringing total stocks to $10,114,000,000, a new peak and $1,886,000,000 higher than last year.

Member bank reserve balances showed a shrinkage of $8,000,000 to a total of $5,429,000,000 for the week, which the reserve Board estimated to be $2,700,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

The condition statement showed: The daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended Dec. 24 was $2,519,000,000 in increase of $21,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of $26,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1934.

Radio Advertising Gains Slightly for November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—A gain of only 0.2 per cent was recorded in radio advertising for November over the like month of the previous year, according to the Printers' Ink Index of Radio Advertising.

For November, 1935, the radio index stood at 177.2 as compared with 176.9 a year ago. This is the first month during 1935 that radio has failed to show a substantial increase over the corresponding month of 1934.

The index also shows a decline of 4.3 per cent from October when it registered 185.2.

Use of Peanuts for Oil To Absorb Record Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 — This year's record peanut crop will prove no burden to cleaners and shellers because crushings of nuts for oil are expected to be the largest for more than a decade, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The indicated 1935 crop is larger than could be marketed except at very low prices, were it not for the light supply of edible oils and fats, says the report.

Budget Balancing Seen Largely Dependent on Turn of Business

Behind the Budget
Fifth of Six Articles

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The $30,000,000,000 odd figure for the Government's debt is not the whole story of the Government's debt. The first article in this series showed that this is the gross, not the net, or actual, total. But there are other more technical complications to consider before one reaches a dependable figure for the total debt. The problem of assessing the real sum is involved in the extraordinary financial ventures into which the federal Treasury has been pushed by the American public in the last six years. Government critics may very easily raise the $30,000,000,000 figure by pointing to heavy contingent liabilities which the Treasury has taken on. And friends of the Administration can turn the figure the favorable way by reckoning against the Government debt several billion dollars of hypothetically rellaize assets!

Depends on Business

In this respect, as in respect of the budget, the prospects are largely dependent on the turn of business. If prosperity returns, the liabilities of the Federal Treasury will become largely academic, and the assets will be gradually realized, as were those of the War Finance Corporation. If prosperity does not return, the assets will become politically and financially uncollectible, and the liabilities will be enormously burdensome.

The following table is taken from the latest available official "Combined Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Governmental Corporations and Credit Agencies of the United States" as of October 31, 1935. It shows what will be good assets in case of recovery and what will be serious liabilities in case of continued depression.

	Total Assets	Liabilities Guarant'd. by U.S.G.	Equity Owned by U.S.G.
	(In millions of dollars)		
Recon. Fin. Corp.	2340	255	2,088
Commod. Cred. Corp.	273	....	273
Public Wks. Admin.	236	....	236
Ship. Board Mer. F.	183	....	170
Federal Land Bks.	2,403	....	256
Fed. Interm.Cr. Bks.	253	....	102
Fed. Farm Mort. C.	1,632	1,397	204
Bnks for Co-operat.	139	....	137
Home Loan Banks	123	....	89
Home Own. & L. C.	2,982	2,842	60
Fed. Sav. & L. Ins. C.	103	....	103
Fed Dep. Ins. Corp.	338	....	150
All others	648	....	626
Grand Total	11,643	4,494	4,473

Treasury Liabilities

The middle column shows the liabilities incurred by the Treasury in addition to its own outstanding direct debt. They consist of outstanding debentures of the RFC, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, totaling $4,494,000,000. These are an acknowledged claim on the taxpayer, over and above the $30,000,000,000 federal debt.

Moral obligations of an intangible nature, but such as would become politically serious in hard times, are also involved in about $2,000,000,000 of outstanding liabilities of the Federal Land banks, in the discount functions of the Home Loan banks, and in the so far only implied underwriting of the country's commercial bank deposits by the FDIC, its savings and loan deposits by the FSLIC, and a large future volume of real estate loans by the Federal Housing Administration. These will be no burden if times get better, and a burden much greater than the public debt if times get worse.

Equity Ventures

On the asset side is about $4,473,000,000 of equity in ventures held by the government. These are good only if prosperity bails out all the debtors of the RFC and the HOLC.

It is evident that the U. S. Government has gambled heavily on recovery.

A very real item on the asset side not given here is the $2,000,000,000 of gold profit now held "under lock and key" in the Stabilization Fund, a sum which Secretary Morgenthau in a radio speech in August, 1934, stated would eventually flow into revenues and go toward defraying the debt. Not so real an asset is the $1,000,000,000 that may be salvaged from the $10,000,000,000 of war debts.

Another much larger but highly questionable asset consists of the revenues to be accumulated under the Social Security Act, passed last August. As the law now stands, these are slated eventually to grow to $2,700,000,000 a year, and are to be invested in government securities. On an actuarial basis this investment will in a generation be sufficient to take up the entire present direct federal debt. Before that time comes the country may face the same decision as the man who tried to learn to lift an ox by lifting a calf every day while it was growing up!

The World's Business

Spread the Income—Dr. Epstein's Calculations—How It Would Work Out

By H. B. E.

IN A recent radio address which attracted much attention, Dean R. C. Epstein, of the Buffalo School of Business Administration, showed what would happen if there were a strict sharing of income. He took as his base of calculations the 1931 statistics of income. Analyzing the returns, he found that there were 600,000 persons in the United States enjoying incomes of more than $5000 a year. Suppose, he said, that no one were allowed to have an income over $5000. In that case the surplus enjoyed by those receiving more than $5000 would yield just $100, or $2 a week, when spread over the under $5000 receivers.

The calculation is one more effort to scotch a popular notion on the problem of redistribution. For years the people have been told that 2 per cent of the people own 80 per cent of the country's wealth. How the idea arose, nobody seems to know. But, judging from the frequency with which one meets it, it has become imbedded in popular consciousness. Nowadays slogans or pithy statements are liable to be the foundation upon which whole philosophies are built. Just as many people's knowledge of the Far East is represented by the canard that the Japanese are so dishonest that they have to employ Chinese clerks in their banks, so this statement has come to be the stock-in-trade of some people's knowledge of the national economy. It is said to have been the mainspring of Huey Long's "Share-the-Wealth" crusade.

The fact is that in the United States we do not have official statistics on the distribution of wealth. No one even knows how it is *approximately* distributed. All the information is in very fragmentary form.

But the quest would be without very much point. For it is the *income* from *wealth* that should concern the redistributists. The Ford plant may be worth a billion or two as wealth. But if it were split up and divided equally among the community, as Huey Long suggested, it might be worth nothing at all as income. To have economic value a thing must either be salable or be subject to appraisal on the basis of its definite income. How can we say whether Ford cars would be salable if they were suddenly transformed into Community cars?

Dr. Epstein's calculations show that an equal redistribution of income would yield negligible results. However, the counter-argument has been made that Dr. Epstein used an improper base for his calculations. The year 1931, after all, was a depression year. The national income out of which shares would be apportioned had been heavily depreciated. Commentators have asked what would be a similar calculation for 1929. Several years ago an estimate was provided by Col. Leonard Ayres. He did not use the same methods as Dr. Epstein, but the results of strict redistribution are just as plainly illuminated by his figures. Colonel Ayres found that in 1929 the average *monthly* earnings of wage workers employed by corporations was $119. Then he totaled all wages, all salaries, all bonuses, and all the shares of proprietors. This he split up among all the wage workers. Such a redistribution in the prosperous year of 1929 would have increased the monthly receipts, according to Colonel Ayres's calculations, from $119 to $131, or about 10 per cent.

This writer is as anxious as any of his redistributist correspondents to see the national income wisely distributed. That is an economic no less than a social necessity. But he lays primary stress upon its increasing production. After all, the eggs must be laid before they can be divided. If, as Huey Long proposed, one tries to divide before the eggs are laid, the upshot might be the killing of the goose. This would be the case with the Ford plant as treated by Huey Long's panacea. It would be the result of other cure-alls now courting popular favor.

In a depression particularly the goose of production must be the first thought. New Dealism erred in the early days by neglecting this primacy. If Soviet Russia furnishes any guidance at all in solving the economic problem, it is in this respect. Strict redistributionism at first held sway. Then multiplication gained the upper hand over division. This is the explanation of the new insistence in Moscow upon such "inequalities" as piece-work wages and greater rewards for the skilled than for the unskilled workers

St. Louis-Kansas City R. R. Denied New 236-Mile Line

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission denied an application of the St. Louis-Kansas City Short Line Railroad for authority to construct a 236-mile line between St. Louis and Kansas City.

The commissicn said it was clear "that the territory is reasonably well served by existing railroads and other means of transportation."

"The lines serving the territory have had heavy losses in recent years, have ample capacity to handle an increase in business and could ill afford to lose the traffic which would be diverted by the proposed operation," the I. C. C. said.

Los Angeles Home Loan Bank Declares Dividend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Declaration by the board of directors of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Los Angeles of a dividend at the rate of $1 a share for each of the years 1934 and 1935 was announced Dec. 20 by M. M Hurford, president.

"Declaration of this dividend was made possible," said Mr. Hurford, "by the increased use by members of the facilities of the bank. More than $90,000 will be distributed in the form of dividends.

Advertising Seen As a Bridge To World Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Advertising will be the bridge between production and consumption, and will lead to world-wide prosperity, in the opinion of H. B. Le Quatte, president of the Advertising Club of New York.

"One of the major efforts of organized advertising is to protect the public from fraud in the misuse of advertising of any kind," Mr. Le Quatte declared in an address before the Rotary Club of New York at the Commodore Hotel here yesterday. "This effort has saved the American people many hundreds of millions of dollars. It also has saved advertising."

Mr. Le Quatte stressed what he held was the small profit made by big merchants.

"Our large advertisers are nearly all large corporations, whose financial reports are fully available to the public," he continued. "I invite you to make a personal investigation of these reports and learn, as I have learned, that the profits per dollar of sales are exceedingly small."

"Our economic system seems to me to be composed mainly of a couple of ends without a middle," he said. "One end is production, or supply; the other is consumption, or demand. If we could bring these ends together, we would have universal employment and universal prosperity. All we need is a bridge to span the gap between them. I can vision no limits to production or consumption, but only our highest intelligence can bring them together.

"I am proud to say to you that I believe advertising has helped and this help is expressed by the superior living conditions of the American people."

Consumption Gain Of Raw Wool For 1935 Is 100 P. C.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The most brilliant performance in the textile industry for 1935 was that of the woolen goods division.

Two records were turned in. First, consumption of raw wool for the year scored a gain of 100 per cent over 1934, Second, it was almost the heaviest for any year since the war.

Three factors contributed to soaring production: Large government demand, heavier buying from automobile makers and forward buying in anticipation of price increases.

Hopes are high in wool circles that the industry will roll along at capacity operations for at least the duration of the first quarter of 1936, supported by a generous backlog of orders.

As the industry rounds the year-end corner, however, average prices of woolen and worsted fabrics stand about 7 per cent higher than last year, while the cost of raw wool has jumped nearly 16 per cent.

Of the profit outlook, Standard Statistics Co., Inc., says:

"Manufacturing margins may be restricted, therefore, when lower cost inventories are absorbed, while it is significant that resumption of operations by marginal units and three-shift operations in some instances have served to increase the industry's productive capacity."

Consumption of woolens has slackened to some extent recently, it is reported in the trade. Meanwhile observers feel that during the year ahead the Government may not buy as aggressively.

Another factor which is giving woolen men some concern is the fear that the full-tilt output of 1935 may have loaded dealers' shelves too heavily.

The combination of these elements, they say, may result in an abrupt dip in the pace of woolen mill operations, starting in the second quarter.

Pittman Would Lend Gold to the Nations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Senator Pittman (D-Nev.) recommends the use of United States gold and silver to make the dollar supreme in the world markets.

The Nevadan, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared that the power to lend the Treasury's gold hoard to other nations "will be one of the strongest influences to establishment of dollar exchange in the countries of the world."

When the silver-using nations such as Mexico, China and the South American countries decide to stabilize their currencies, he said, the same conditions would apply.

Mr. Pittman blamed the National Government of China for that country's silver troubles. He said the Chinese official statements regarding the United States silver purchasing policy "frightened depositors in every bank in China."

New Stamping Plant For General Motors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 27—A new plant at Grand Rapids, Mich., to produce dies and body stampings for various General Motors passenger cars is being planned for construction, according to Edward F. Fisher, general manager of Fisher Body. Mr. Fisher reveals that expenditures for this new industrial activity eventually may exceed $7,000,000.

The factory, which will be known as the Grand Rapids Stamping Division of General Motors Corporation, is to be operated by the Fisher division of the motor concern. It forms one of the major steps in the expansion program now being undertaken by the corporation's body-building organization.

The plant will have a capacity of 2000 complete sets of stampings daily, and will serve as a source of supply for all assembly plants in the country.

Heads Bond Council

Wide World

Lord Bessborough
Newly Elected President of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders

Foreign Bondholders Council in London Elects Bessborough

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 27—The Earl of Bessborough, former Governor-General of Canada, has been elected president of the council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders in place of Mr. Cecil Lubbock who is retiring from that position as of Jan. 1 next.

Commission Told Coal Price War Works Much Harm

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Charles P. O'Neill, central Pennsylvania operator, told the Bituminous Coal Commission today that a soft coal price war now raging would soon bankrupt many producers if the present wage scale were preserved.

But he asserted the central Pennsylvania producers unanimously opposed price fixing at this time because of uncertainty in the status of the Guffey Act.

The hearing was called to determine advisability of fixing minimum prices immediately under the Guffey Act. Such a move, Mr. O'Neill contended, would work to disadvantage of the complying operators, who would be compelled to pay a 15 per cent compliance tax, while those attacking the constitutionality of the Guffey Act would be relieved of all or part of this burden.

He predicted pressure would be brought against the United Mine Workers for wage scale reductions to offset the losses caused by the price war.

Minimum prices, Mr. O'Neill maintained, would "put a premium on litigation." More than 50 suits already had been filed, he said, to test the new law.

Mr. O'Neill reminded the Commission the Supreme Court had agreed to review decisions of several district courts on the act's constitutionality. He predicted an "early determination" of the issue.

Central Pennsylvania operators now were losing about 20 cents on each ton of coal they mined, Mr. O'Neill said, and had lost about 10 per cent of their market because they had tried to keep up prices.

Asked by Commissioner Percy Tetlow how long the present price war could go on, Mr. O'Neill smilingly said the last one (before NRA) had lasted 10 years, but that preservation of the present wage scale quickly would bankrupt many companies under present market conditions.

Utilities Must File Schedule of Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Orders requiring all power companies owning facilities for the sale of electric energy in interstate commerce to file a schedule of rates, have been issued by the Federal Power Commission. This is the first step toward control of rates, charges, contracts and agreements relating to the movement of electric energy in interstate commerce subject to the jurisdiction of the commission under the Federal Power Act.

At the same time the commission directed attention to a provision of the Power Act which forbids "any changes in rates, charges or contracts or agreements filed with the commission under the act except on approval of the commission." The announcement added:

"The federal power commission has not yet made a determination as to all electric public utility companies subject to its jurisdiction under the Federal Power Act. For that reason, notice of the requirement for filing of the rate schedules and reports has been sent by registered mail to nearly 2000 operating companies and also to companies producing electric power primarily for industrial purposes, but which, in some instances, is sold for transmission in interstate commerce subject to federal regulations."

British Banker Opposes Return To Gold Standard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British banking opinion is now by no means as unanimous as was the case in 1931 that Britain would be well advised to return to the gold standard.

No less an authority than Mr. Robert H. Brand, managing director of Lazard Brothers and Company, merchant bankers of Old Broad Street, London, and a director of Lloyd's Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, is among those who hold that at least for some time to come it would be a mistake for Britain to change its present currency system.

Mr. Brand expresses this opinion in the current issue of Lloyd's Bank's monthly review, where he sums up views expressed by a number of other experts.

Against Conditional Return

"We should," Mr. Brand says, "put out of our minds for the present any thought of returning to the gold standard, in the sense of determining once and for all the parity of sterling with gold."

Mr. Brand also agrees with Prof. Gustav Cassel, the Swedish economist, in opposing any conditional return to the gold standard such as has been advocated by Mr. H. D. Henderson, Sir Arthur Salter and Mr. John Maynard Keynes.

"A conditional fixing of parities at this moment," Mr. Brand says, "would have most of the disadvantages of a more permanent step and should not be entered into, unless we see our way clearly to go forward within a reasonably short period to a definite conclusion. With whatever qualifications it were surrounded, businessmen would assume that no such action would have been taken without a firm intention by all the governments concerned to maintain the parities announced.

"If we are not firmly resolved to resist the strains from outside by any means in our power, in order to maintain our new parity, then we had better for the present retain our freedom. It would be a heavy setback again to depart from a parity to which we had solemnly, if conditionally, adhered."

Points to Bad Distribution

Mr. Brand also says "to take gold again as a final measure of value does not at present offer a very inviting prospect. Gold is extremely ill-distributed, and no cure for this can be expected other than a gradual betterment arising from an increase in loans made to or commodities bought from other countries by the plethoric gold countries. So huge are the stocks of gold in the United States, particularly, and in France that it would not be unnatural to see ultimately a great rise in gold prices, or in other words a very disturbing change in the value of gold in relation to commodities before any large redistribution had been made."

Mr. Brand thus confirms views previously expressed by Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, who said in his work on "Money" (George Routledge and Sons, London, 1934): "I expect to see gold itself depreciate to at least its 1926 value before 1940."

Rail Head Wants Breathing Spell From Legislation

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27 (AP)—Edward E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, says "more railroads will be wrecked" unless Congress gives them "a holiday, free from intervention."

In a statement yesterday he blamed "legislative or governmental action" for mounting railroad expenses, and said in the last 18 months $1,000,000,000 in taxes has been allotted to such "competitors of the railroads" as highways, airways, rivers and harbors.

Citing pensions and unemployment insurance he said added $379,500,000 annually to operating costs of railroads, Mr. Loomis asserted more employees must be furloughed and benefits withdrawn if the roads are to meet expenses under existing conditions.

Loans to Brokers For Week Increase

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City amounted to $954,000,000 during the week ended December 24, representing an increase of $9,000,000 for the week.

The loans for the week ended Dec. 26, 1934, were $626,000,000.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE
Common Stock Dividend No. 80
A quarterly cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on December 18, 1935, for the three months' period ending December 31, 1935, equal to 1½% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on January 15, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1935. The Transfer Books will not be closed.
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Gay Confessions of an Amateur Seamstress

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

On By-Products—And Sew Forth

Tail of a Nightshirt, By an Optimist Who Makes Rugs

Probably the writer of this article is really more successful as an amateur seamstress than she would have us think. But as we have all had lesser moments such as she describes so gaily, we thought you would enjoy a good laugh with her.—EDITOR.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DID you ever try to put a zipper in a skirt? Or a lining in a coat? But perhaps you are out of my class. You, no doubt, can put in a zipper while you are waiting for the dishwater to heat or before the baby wakes up for its bath.

The inspiration to write this came in the midst of my last semi-annual attack of sewing enthusiasm. Indian summer or the first warm day of spring always bring on a new attack. So I'm writing this now so I can read it when I'm threatened again and ward it off if possible. Once it grips me there seems no way to be rid of it except to sew it off.

Last fall I used material that cost $3 per yard to bring about my recovery. I thought I was going to make one of those snappy, simple looking swagger suits; only after I'd finally donned the finished product it wasn't the suit that looked simple.

My suit needed both a zipper and a lining and it got them. But they are in a constant state of needing to be fixed. The lining is a beautiful one—everyone I meet knows it is because it is never out of sight around the bottom in spite of all my fixing.

My only consolation about the whole thing is that it will work up beautifully into one of those lovely hooked rugs. The lining will make gorgeous poppies or wild flowers against a background of the suit material or the brown goods in last winter's coat which I was never able to wear.

Just Automatically

I wonder if any of you are "hit" this way: Whenever I see pretty dress goods in the stores—and it's so cheap now—I just automatically begin to think of cute ways to make it up and to cast eyes at the pattern counter. One of my troubles is that I can't seem to impress it upon my mind that I don't still weigh 100 pounds. I always insist on dallying with ideas for people who are far below my present poundage and the result is that my patterns are always chosen to look well on a dainty little sylph. I get the correct size pattern, to be sure, but from then on I have to think up reasons for why my clothes don't become me.

Last spring when my 16-year-old niece was here, I used the alibi that my clothes didn't look well because it is so hard to sew for one's self, and I leaped on the idea of sewing for her. I'll never forget the look on her face when, while down on the floor crawling all over the material trying to cut out a dress for her, I calmly announced that I had never made anything anyone could wear.

I remember one night years ago I dreamed I could tat. In my sleep my fingers were just flying with a shuttle and it was the easiest thing I ever did. It was so real that I could hardly wait to get out of bed in the morning and hunt up a tatting shuttle to see if I really could or not. My sewing each spring and fall is the same idea.

Bright Colors, Anyway

Perhaps by the time I have the walls as well as the floors covered with the by-products of my sewing I'll decide I really can't sew. At least I've learned to choose bright colors because they look best in hooked rugs.

I must tell you about the nightshirt I made for the man of the house. Of course, you understand, he isn't old enough to insist on wearing nightshirts; but he has the sort of temperament that makes him insist on wearing them because that is the only sort of night garment he has ever worn.

I went shopping and tried to buy one for him before I decided to make it—up to that time his apparel had not been included in my sewing attempts and I was reluctant to give him such an experience. But I found that he, apparently, was the only present-day male in our little town who wore that historic style of garment.

To my credit, I first tried to sell him the idea of wearing pajamas. But he didn't like pants to sleep in. He didn't and wouldn't.

I couldn't even find a pattern. I had to hold the shreds of his last one together and cut around them. Cutting has never given me much trouble so all went well until I had it partly sewed together and discovered that I'd made the opening for the front in the tail.

Added Dignity

I can't describe the dignity that a swallow tail added to a garment that I've always thought undignified.

I thought that one attempt would cure him of homemade nightshirts and send him scampering to safety in ready-made pajamas. But—I still think it is because he can't see himself from the rear—he is quite content in spite of the swallow tail effect.

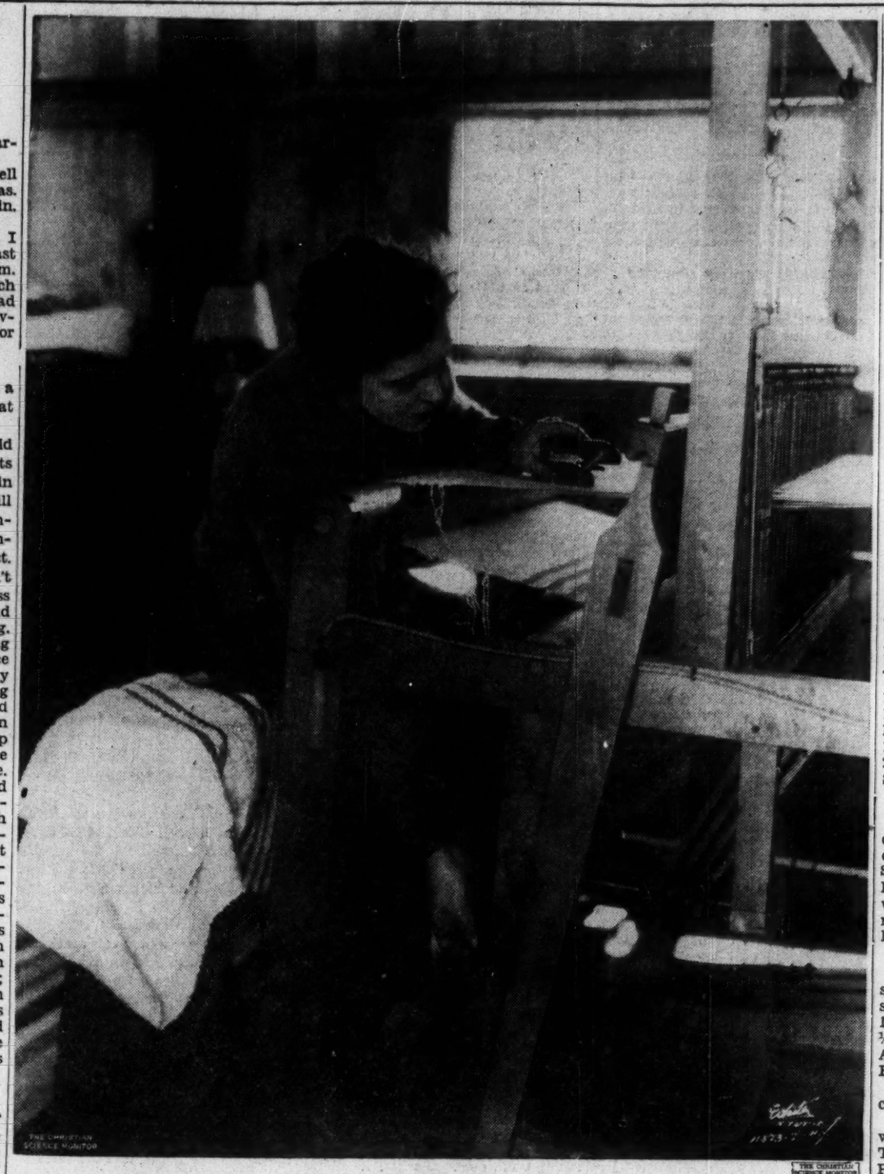
Then there was the time I couldn't get the skirt and the waist of a dress to go together rightly. I worked and worked with the opinionated thing. Finally I went away and left it lying on the bed, only peeking at it once in awhile to see if there was any chance of those two pieces making up and going together. They seemed to be permanently separated when I happened to think it might help to try the skirt on without the waist. It looked so nice lying there. But when I put it on I discovered that I'd forgotten that a size 36 pattern would not allow for deep French seams and me, too, inside it. So I removed the French seams. This didn't improve that particular kind of material, but it did the trick of reconciling the skirt and the waist. It's a pretty blue dress; I mean the material is a pretty blue, and the dress will be lovely just as soon as I finish a few more minor alterations. Each time I wear it I discover new failings; like the sleeve I forgot to stitch in and had it come out the day I was program chairman at the club, and the collar that always seems to be just a little off center in spite of its several movings.

So It Can Remind Me

I'm glad I've written all this; so it can remind me, in an emergency, of a few of my fiascos. It's such an expensive thing to keep on with when I can buy ready-made dresses, that really fit, almost as cheaply as I can buy the material I waste. . . .

The telephone rang just then and I had to stop. It was a friend who said Foster's are having the most remarkable sale of silk prints and I'm to meet her there in an hour. She's going to help me pick out material and a pattern. . . . I hope she realizes that a size 40 pattern has to be of a different style than a size 34 does and that she'll try to guide and influence me judiciously. But I'll be terribly put-out if she insists on trying to help me make it, too. That's half the fun of having a new dress . . . making it.

L. M.



It Is Always Interesting to Know What Famous People Enjoy Doing in Their Leisure Time. Eva Le Gallienne in Such Leisure as She Can Pry From Her Busy Days as Head of Her Own Repertory Company, May Often Be Found at Her Farm in Westport, Conn., Weaving at This Great Loom

Miss Le Gallienne At Her Loom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVA LE GALLIENNE who is now touring the United States at the head of her own repertory company, has interests that extend beyond the footlights in many directions. Recently has come to light her ability as a weaver, not of fancy nicknacks but of large practical articles such as bath towels and material for garments.

In a barn on Miss Le Gallienne's Connecticut farm is a room she has had finished off to house her loom. She made a simple beginning with a runner for the long refectory table in her house, but soon was weaving material for a dressing gown, cloth soft, durable, and good to look at. She takes special pleasure in turning out bath towels to suit her own taste, large, heavy and rather rough.

As her loom experience has grown she has added colored borders in varied patterns to her towels.

Miss Le Gallienne likes weaving, not simply because of the interesting individual products of her loom, but because she finds relaxation in the occupation. The very action of weaving is rhythmic and restful and involves a satisfactory measure of physical exertion on such a large loom as hers.

Tasty Dishes From Leftovers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LEFTOVERS are always welcome in our home as they can be assembled so quickly into tasty dishes. Just recently there were six large baking powder biscuits left from lunch. I used them in the following way:

Reheat the biscuits and spread with butter and raspberry jam. Top with whipped cream left from Sunday's dinner. Serve at once.

A Main Dish

The ham bone from Sunday's dinner can become the basis of a main dish for luncheon.

Soak
2 cups of dried lima beans in water overnight. Strain and boil in fresh water with the ham bone for 1½ hours. Add
2 tablespoons dark molasses
½ cup cream or top milk. Simmer ½ hour or until a creamy sauce has been formed.

Chili Beans

The meat from the shank soup bone can be saved and used the next day for Chili Beans. This dish is so well known I hardly think it necessary for me to repeat the recipe here, but in consideration for the young cooks who have recently joined us I will state it briefly:

Fry
1 large onion, add
1 small can tomato puree
Meat cut in small pieces
1 large can Chili beans
2 tablespoonfuls Chili powder
Salt. Cook slowly one hour.

Potato Cakes

Mashed potatoes from last night's dinner can be made into potato cakes by adding an egg,
Shape and fry a light brown.
Poach eggs and warm over any other vegetables that you may find in the refrigerator and you have a nice luncheon plate.

Soup and Cheese Sandwiches

Save the stock after you have served a boiled dinner. The next day skim the fat and add
1 quart water
¼ cup pearl barley
Any leftover vegetables, diced
Boil 1½ hours.

With this soup I serve toasted cheese sandwiches.

Place on slices of stale whole-wheat bread
Thin slices of cheese.
Place in the broiler pan, next to the flame and serve hot when cheese is melted and slightly browned.

East India Curry

The last scraps of meat from the leg of lamb can be made into a dish of East India Curry for the next day's dinner.

Fry
1 large onion, add
Meat cut in small pieces,
Salt
1 tablespoon curry powder
2 cups boiling water. Slice a large apple on top, cover. Simmer 1 hour. Pour over a mound of cooked rice. Place hard boiled eggs cut in half around the rice.

Gelatin Dessert

Save two slices and the juice from a can of pineapple, add
Juice of 1 lemon
1 cup water
⅓ cup sugar, bring to a boil and add
1 envelope of gelatin which has been soaked in a little cold water.
Cool and when slightly set add
1 cup whipped cream
Pineapple, diced
2 sliced bananas.
Place in refrigerator to set. This makes a dessert for four people.

With Stale White Cake

Stale white cake makes the nicest dessert. Put the crumbled cake in a serving dish and moisten with fruit juices.

Make a custard by melting
2 tablespoons butter or substitute. Add
2 tablespoons flour, mix and add
⅓ cup sugar, add
1 cup milk. Stir and cook 10 minutes. Add
1 egg well beaten and cook one minute. Cool and pour over the cake crumbs. Dot with spoonful of currant jelly and top with whipped cream.

Luncheon Dish

A delicious dish for luncheon is made from the cold boiled beef and mashed potatoes.

Cut the meat in small pieces, add
1 large minced onion and
Cold boiled potatoes, mashed. Mix well and fry in a generous amount of bacon grease.
Turn and brown well.
Serve with tomato catsup.

M. L. K.

Kitchen Kinks

Not Overdone or Burnt

When bread or cakes are baking, I often set an alarm clock at the time they are ready to come out of the oven. This enables me to do other work and saves, I am sure, many overdone and burnt results.

(Miss) R. H., Missouri

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The Child's Lunch Box

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN it is lunch hour at your little rural school, does your child open his lunch box with a smile of anticipation? Your child will appreciate a neat looking lunch box. There are many inexpensive, easily cleaned types on the market. The box should be well ventilated, easily cleaned and of a size which facilitates easy packing and carrying. If your child carries a lard pail see that several holes are punched in it for ventilation. Every lunch box should be scalded daily, and over the week end given a good airing and sunning.

Paper napkins are so attractive and inexpensive now that most mothers do not send the cloth ones and thus save on laundry. Not all mothers realize, however, that two napkins should be sent each day instead of one, since one napkin is used to place on the child's desk to place the food on. I keep a variety of the bright-colored napkins always on hand. Waxed paper is indispensable, of course, both to keep sandwiches moist and to keep food odors from permeating into foods which are apt to absorb them. I find that the larger rolls with the cutter-edge are really more economical in the long run.

For sending soft foods one may purchase waxed cups and cartons. But in most homes one has a collection of salad dressing glass jars with lids which may be utilized again and again for sending these soft foods, puddings and stewed fruits.

So That It Arrives Intact

Pack the heavier foods at the bottom as much as possible. The foods to be eaten first should be packed on top where this is convenient. An attractively packed box is half the battle. Imagine opening your lunch, finding a dill pickle mashed into what was once a sandwich and the cake just crumbs of icing and jelly!

I never tell the children what their lunch boxes contain. The surprise element is half the fun. While I prepare breakfast, I put up their lunches, and I try to send just as large a variety as our purse and pantry will permit.

Sandwiches will not grow so monotonous, if both the kind of bread and the fillings are varied. Raisin graham bread, brown bread, rye bread, oatmeal bread, and whole wheat bread are suggestions. Bread should be 24 hours old, and cut thin. Warm the butter in winter so that it will spread easily. Use plenty of filling and cut in sizes convenient for handling. Occasionally vary the shapes of sandwiches, especially for holiday occasions. Cottage cheese, cream cheese, egg, fish, meat and chicken, nuts, dried fruits and vegetables offer many combinations and possibilities.

Hot Dishes, Also Dessert

Thermos bottles offer the chance to send a hot dish. If your child cannot for the present have one, send a soup or drink in a glass jar, and his teacher can place it in water to be warmed for his lunch. I send hot drinks, such as cocoa or soup. Stuffed eggs, baked beans and cheeses are good meat substitutes. Celery, tomatoes, potato chips, vegetable salads and such offer variety and are attractive even after being packed several hours.

Dessert is important to a child, and while it should be kept simple, it may be made extremely interesting. Simple cookies or cup cakes take on fascination when decorated with weird faces, with raisin eyes, and laughing mouths. Cookies cut in animal shapes taste twice as good; any child can tell you that. Raisins, dates, figs, nuts, a bit of pure candy or sweet chocolate may be sent occasionally. My specialty is the construction of comic animals from gum drops, raisins, prunes and candy corn. Fastened together with toothpicks, they are most too good to eat! And just between you and me, the things I can do to a sandwich, why its own mother wouldn't know it. Even a plain cheese sandwich takes on glamour and mystery when one side has a laughing face cut in it with the cheese peeking through.

B. P.

Winter Sports Call for Gay Colors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

ENGLISH and Continental ski styles have changed little from last season. Double-breasted jackets, Tyrolean coats, and golfing blouses are worn with trousers or plus fours. Simplicity has been the aim with most London houses.

Burberry are featuring the short cuirasse, a wide double-breasted coat to the hips, in which the revers can be worn open or completely closed, leaving only the turn-over collar. The coat is cut with a pivot sleeve, made on the golfing model, and is worn with trousers turned up at the foot with separate linings which tie at the ankle inside the boot, thus making them completely snow-proof. Another model is the golfing blouse buckled at the throat, waist, and wrist. This is worn with plus fours which are cleverly cut with a gaiter all in one. Hand-woven tapestry belts in plain colors are worn with dark suits to add a touch of gay color in the tradition of the season. A storm jacket in the Norwegian style, with a hood for bad weather is sponsored by Lillywhites. This model has a zip fastener up the front and is made of weather-proof linen.

Though styles are simple, notes of bright color are found in unexpected places. Schiaparelli, for instance, with a red ski suit and deep sky-blue jumper adds a blue mica peak to the cap. The mica in sunshine picks up the tone of the jumper and gives an attractive sense of light. Lillywhites have adopted Norwegian gloves in white wool with multicolor embroidery on the backs and fingers—somewhat reminiscent of the embroidered gloves of the Middle Ages. Gay coats have been designed for sports parties. Tyrolean jackets with novel chain fastenings are made in green, white, and dark colors and have contrasting vests. Coats in a hand-woven tweed in off-white have collar and pipings to match the dark plus fours with which they are worn. The practical point about this tweed is that it is made from yarn which retains a good deal of the natural grease and is therefore partly snowproof and comfortably warm.

Another coat, in the lighter style, is a hand-knitted affair in thick wool, or thick wool and chenille. A smart model, designed by Mrs. Pearson, is effective in green and black stripe with frog fastenings in green chenille. A gray wool Tyrolean coat has collar and revers knitted in black chenille with multicolor design. These coats are very closely knitted and thick. Another style of knitting gives the effect of a heavy tweed, and makes a smart coat in brown and white yarn. These jackets can be worn for skating. There is a great variety of check tweed coats—blue and white, cherry and white—and check shirts with a cashmere finish. Some harlequin patterns in wool linen shirts will attract young people.

Caps and Scarves

The popular shovel hat with square-shaped brim has its counterpart in the sports cap with a square peak. Round drumlike crowns are also seen. Bright velvet cravat scarves supply another note of color and make possible the small changes from day to day so much the mode this season when clothes are designed to amuse both designer and wearer.

NORA CORBETT

Drawn by Corbett, London

Above—Cuirasse Double-Breasted Coat in Black Burella, With Green Tapestry Belt, From Burberry. Center—Blue Gabardine Ski Blouse With Buckle Fastenings. Also From Burberry

Above—Tyrolean Jacket in Off-White Handwoven Tweed, Worn With Trousers to Match Pipings and Collar. From Lillywhites

Making Christmas Last

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"CHRISTMAS is a day for children." How often we hear that! A year ago I realized better than ever before that Christmas was truly a day for children, but that there was no age boundary which defined childhood.

A young lad had received a very complete, though miniature, set of building equipment. From it could be constructed almost anything, from a steam engine and the track upon which it would run to a castle or cottage. All day long the lad and his father had a wonderful time with that set. Anyone watching their eager faces as the machines and buildings grew under their enthusiastic labors would have agreed that they were both children, the only difference being one of physical stature.

The day following Christmas this man said to his wife: "That's a great chap—our boy. Why, I got better acquainted with him yesterday than I have ever been before, and what's more, I'm not going to lose track of him again."

* * *

It has been interesting to watch that father and son "keep" Christmas all during the past year. They have hiked together, mowed the lawn and clipped the edges together, gone off into the country and slept under the stars together. They are "pals."

Sometimes they remind me of the poem called "Jimmy Blake's Father," by Sam Walter Foss, I think, although I am not sure. In that poem a little chap whose father is too busy to spend much time with him tells about his chum Jimmy Blake's father and how he goes "fishin'" with Jimmy, and "Goes in the creek so's to teach him to swim," and of all the good times Jimmy and his father have together. It ends with the plaintive, semihumorous, semipathetic lines:

"And Jimmy Blake's father he don't seem as though
He's more than his Uncle, he likes Jimmy so."

* * *

Another Christmas observance that has led to the keeping of Christmas throughout the year was that of having a birds' Christmas tree. It called so many birds within sight of the windows of a certain home, to eat the suet and other bird delicacies with which it was hung, that the whole family began to study bird life, and have continued to do so all the year. Drives through the country have taken on a new meaning as birds have been seen and photographed, and as some one of the family has recognized the song or color of a rare bird. It has been a delightful and instructive way of keeping the Christmas spirit of happiness and good will.

To paraphrase the well-known saying that "education is what you have left after you have forgotten all that you are going to forget," we might say that Christmas is what you have left to go with you through the year after all that was superficial has been forgotten.

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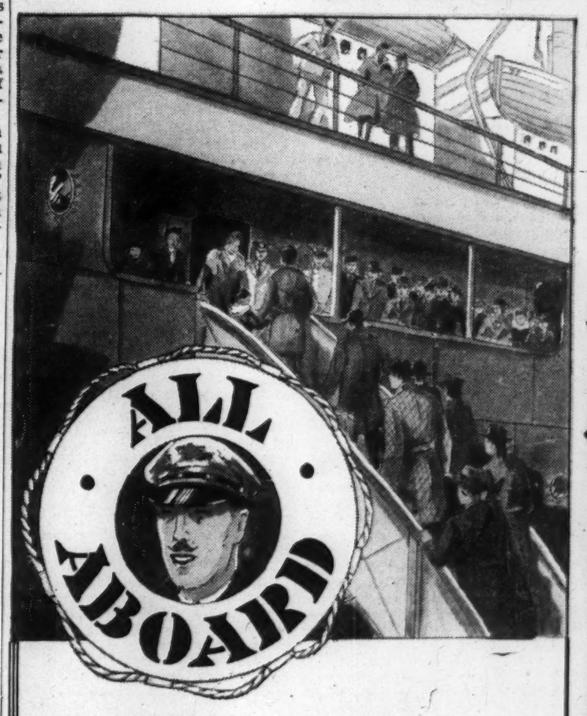

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Ontario Electric Power Costs Cut $8,000,000 a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Upon ratification by order-in-council the Ontario Hydro- Electric Power Commission will sign new agreements for its supply of power with the Gatineau and Maclaren-Quebec power companies, it was announced by A. W. Roebuck, Attorney General and Hydro Commissioner. Under the new agreements Hydro's obligations will be reduced almost $8,000,000 annually from the cost under the terms of the old contracts recently canceled.

The agreement with the Gatineau Company provides that the company shall hold in reserve for Hydro's Niagara system a total of 260,000 h. p. at a charge of $1.75 per h. p. per year. Hydro is to take 100,000 h p. immediately at $12.50 firm per h. p. and the balance of 260,000 h. p. as required, according to the statement issued, and as soon as the full 260,000 is taken by Hydro, the reservation charge disappears and power will be purchased afterwards at $12.50 and no more.

Plus Reservation

In addition, the Gatineau Company agrees to reserve 60,000 h. p. for Hydro's eastern district at $1.75 per h. p. a year, of which amount Hydro promises to take a minimum delivery of 40,000 h. p. at once at $12.50 per h p., with the reservation charges disappearing as soon as the full amount is taken by Hydro. The contract is to run 10 years, cancelable thereafter by two years' notice by Gatineau or Hydro.

The original contract with Maclaren-Quebec before cancellation called for purchase by Hydro at the present time of 67,000 h. p. and 125,000 h. p. by November. 1936, it was explained. The H. E. P. C., according to Mr. Roebuck, had wired Maclaren-Quebec that it is willing to accept 40,000 h. p., and no more, at $12.50 per h. p., commencing Feb. 1, the contract to be cancelable on two years' notice by either side, if the firm cares to accept the proposal.

Door Still Open

So far as the Ottawa Valley Co. is concerned, no offer suitable has been made to the H. E. P. C., nor is the Hydro ready to make any proposal, but the door is not shut to negotiations, said Mr. Roebuck. The offer of the Beauharnois Corp. was not suitable to the commission.

In general the new agreement is to follow working terms of the former canceled contracts, said Mr. Roebuck, with objectionable features, such as payment in New York funds, liability for increased taxes in the province of Quebec and limitations by the province of Quebec against exportation, eliminated.

There is no limitation of the right of the commission to extend its plants in Ontario, or to build new power plants prior to taking the full amount of the contracts, nor is there any limitation on its dealings across the international border.

The Difference

Reduced to gross figures, the savings are as follows:

At the present time, in accordance with the canceled contracts, the Hydro would have to accept:

Gatineau	260,000 horsepower
Beauharnois	196,000 horsepower
Maclaren-Quebec	57,000 horsepower
Ottawa Valley	96,000 horsepower
	619,000 horsepower

The price of this power was $15 per horsepower or a gross amount of $9,225,000 per year. Under the new arrangements total commitments for the year are estimated at a cost of $1,750,000. The reserve provision with Gatineau will cost $455,000 a year, until the full 260,000 horsepower is taken.

Venezuelan Exiles' Demands Approved By Head of State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Venezuelan political exiles in New York have placed beforee Gen. Eleazer Lopez Contreras, Provisional President of Venezuela, a nine-point program of "immediate objectives" aimed at ending "autocratic rule" in their homeland and setting up a system of responsible government. There are about 3000 of these exiles in New York who were forced to flee Venezuela during the dictatorships of Cipriano Castro and Juan Vicente Gomez.

A group of 187 of them organized the United Front of Venezuelan Action here about a month ago according to Dr. R. Ernest Lopez, a physician, and a son of the late Dr. Eudoro Lopez, who was several times candidate for President of Venezuela. The program, he said, was drafted by this group and sent to the Provisional President in Caracas, a reply from whom, approving the demand "in principle," was received yesterday.

The action group went on record against the Gomez régime, which it characterized as having resulted in a "state of violent and illegal action in Venezuela." It was called "an autocracy," having no respect for private rights; and was declared to have established a rule of "terrorism and censorship." Officials of the Government had imposed arbitrary prison terms, it was charged, and had recruited for the army by mass arrests and conscription. At the same time, it had granted huge monopolies in agriculture and industry and had disregarded the Constitution and the election laws, the group declared.

The exiles asked for the freeing of political prisoners and the repatriation of political exiles. They declared that the new government be alternating and responsible, and must re-establish freedom of speech and action, abolish monopolies, protect workers, mothers and children, promote immigration and establish universal suffrage for both sexes.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Conte di Savoia	New York, Dec. 28	Dec. 27, 8:00 pm	Dec. 28, 8:00 am
†Transylvania	New York, Dec. 28	Dec. 27, 8:00 pm	Dec. 28, 8:00 am
Samaria	Boston, Dec. 29	Dec. 28, 12:00 pm	Dec. 28, 7:30 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco, Jan. 7	Jan. 2, 4:00 pm	Jan. 2, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro, Jan. 9	Jan. 4, 4:00 pm	Jan. 4, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Jackson	Victoria, Jan. 4	Dec. 30, 4:00 pm	Dec. 30, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro, Jan. 5	Dec. 31, 4:00 pm	Dec. 31, 7:30 pm

*Italy and Mediterranean countries only. †North Ireland and Scotland only.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATTENTION Discriminating people who seek quiet, safety from fire, ample heat, continuous hot water, 24 hour elevator operator service, will find them at GARRISON HALL in the few new modern suites still available. Among the features are spacious rooms, commodious closets, gleaming colored tile bathroom, tub, and shower, complete housekeeping equipment (refrigeration). Three-room suites $46 month to $60. 1 small suite $37.50. 8 Garrison St., Boston, between Copley Sq. and Christian Science church.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautifully renovated apartment, 6 rooms, maid's room, porch, fireplace; exclusive street off Beacon St. Asp. 9516.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Comfortable home for lady or couple (colored); conveniently located; references exchanged. Box W-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE STORAGE

Dead Storage $2 PER MONTH. Licensed bonded protection. Open eves. CENTURY WAREHOUSE CO., INC., Opp. Mass. Sta., 36 Scotia St., Boston. KEN. 4219.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions. IDA GORDON 18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318.

DRESSMAKING

ALTERATIONS, Remodeling, Fitting, to suit individual. ROXIE'S DRESSMAKING STUDIO, 59 Union St., Newton Cen., Mass. Cen. New. 0145.

DRESSES distinctively designed and made to personal order; reasonable; expert remodeling. ANNETTE de BORRAE, 44 E. 50th St., New York City.

Radiocasting Ban On Its Music Issued By Warner Brothers

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Much of the most popular modern music will be withdrawn from radio broadcasting after New Year's Eve if an edict by Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., owning it, is enforced.

The ban will affect some of the best known theme songs and many of the currently popular hits in the programs of the Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Company, and nearly 100 independent stations throughout the country.

The decision of the broadcasters was taken after Warner Brothers, controlling eight large music publishers, withdrew effective Jan. 1, from the society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers which permits use of this and other music on the radio under a contract with the broadcasters.

Warner Brothers took the step, it became known yesterday, because of dissatisfaction with royalties received from broadcasters under ASCAP's contract with the radio companies.

E. C. Mills, ASCAP general manager, said that Warner Brothers bought the music catalogue of the publishing group in 1931, at a cost of about $10,000,000. In 1934, according to ASCAP, the Warner firms received $340,000 in royalties from the radio companies and now seek at least $1,000,000.

The 1932 ASCAP-broadcasters contract, under which the royalties were paid, recently was renewed for five years.

Warner Brothers, withdrawing from ASCAP, seeks by its step to withdraw from the contract extension, and has notified both NBC and CBS it will require an additional license after Jan. 1.

Columbia already has made a two-day test with music from the eight publishers deleted, a spokesman saying, "We seemed to get along all right." The music also has been eliminated from WOR programs.

Copper and Brass Trade

NEW YORK (AP)—Opinion in the copper and brass industry, states Bertram B. Caddle, secretary of the Copper & Brass Research Association, is that the volume of business in the building field during 1936 will more than double that of 1935, "with the result that perhaps some 200,000,000 pounds of copper will be consumed." The recent sales of building materials made from copper and its alloys exceeded those of any year since the depression was first felt, he reported.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

FURRIERS

CANTOR FURRIERS

Restyling, Remodeling, Relining at moderate prices. Tel Lib. 2734. 165 Tremont St., Boston

HELP WANTED—MEN

MEN WANTED—Two porters and one fireman for apartment house; state age and experience. Write Box C-46, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES BROOKLINE, MASS.

A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 13 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

PAYING GUESTS

ACCOMMODATE few guests; loving, harmonious surroundings; beautiful country estate. Box 441, Mahwah, N. J.

POSTAGE STAMPS WANTED

WANTED FINE COLLECTION OF STAMPS U. S. and Foreign. Box W-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

VOGEL-GWYN—Board and room in refined country home overlooking lake; ideal for rest and study; home cooking; rates reasonable; ¾ hour to Boston, bus service hourly P. O. Box 161, Tel. Wrentham 19 (Mass.).

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

THE ABBOTT HOUSE
1451 Harvard Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
and 239 N. E. 17th Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

For the discriminating traveler who appreciates refined environment; daily and weekly rates. MAUD M. ABBOTT, Hostess.

WAYNE, PA., "Justholm," 309 W. Lancaster Avenue on Lincoln Highway; modern appointments; garage; a home you will like

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE

Rooms in select home, $5.00 up; apartments and houses furnished and unfurnished. 611 W. 114th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS—For discriminating guests, adjoining baths. $6-$9; single $6. (Sunshine) THOMPSON, 935 West End (105th), New York City.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Warm, well-furnished front room, second floor; adjoining bath; also one smaller room. GIR. 9347.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 17-21 Winchester St.—Pleasant rooms, one with private bath, excellent meals; conveyance to services; experienced loving care if desired. Long. 9034.

LARGE, cheerful, convenient subways, kitchen privileges, double or single. VAN HOFF, 601 West 168th, New York City.

N. Y. C., 2271 Creston Ave. (183rd St.), Bronx—5 large modern, sunny rooms, upper floor, private home, refrigeration; garage optional; near 6th and Lex. Ave. Subways. RA. 4-5004.

N. Y. C., 2612 Broadway (Apt. 8-E)—Large, light, $6.50, in French family; Christian Scientists preferred; subway express 96th. Riverside 9-1234.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th)—Columbia University section; well-furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 83rd St. (B'way)—Bright, attractive, single room, adjoining tri-private bath, $8; refined, clean surroundings. Tra. 7-7363.

N. Y. C.—Homelike, outside room, breakfast optional; near church, both subways. No. 4 bus. DeCAMP, 435 Fort Washington Ave. (190th).

N. Y. C. 2025 Broadway (70th St.), Apt. 2-C—Furnished single and double rooms; $6-$8-$10; references exchanged. Susquehanna 7-8213.

N. Y. C., Washington Square—Large room with bath, private apartment. Phone Gramercy 7-7953.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOMMODATOR (Colored) prepares, serves luncheons, dinners, parties, etc.; capable; references. Ken. 8176 or leave message Ken. 1964, Boston.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
Experienced Accompanist
1 Sheridan Sq., N. Y. C. Tel. Chelsea 2-4357

FLUTE instruction; also available for ensemble or obbligato; will go to homes in Boston or vicinity. WALTER KNIGHT, Jam. 3972.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repaired. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

UPHOLSTERERS

CHARLES W. ANTON
15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 570 Dudley St., near Uphams Cor., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring wood, metal and roll. Shades, Venetian Blinds, Norge Refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Cen. New. 3900. (Mass.)

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR
HARTWELL FUNERAL HOME
L. E. A. Smith
792 Mass. Ave., Arlington
Arlington 3520
Local and Suburban Service

The Season's Greetings for 1936
R. W. Shattuck & Co., Inc.
HARDWARE
470 Massachusetts Avenue Arl. 0114

Guaranteed Used Cars
See Them on the Lot
CHAS. B. PERHAM, Inc.
295 BROADWAY ARL. 2433

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

GREEN BROS. PUBLIC MARKET
1362 MASS AVE. TEL. ARL. 5066
Everything Cut Fresh Before You

BELMONT

A Happy and Prosperous New Year
to Readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
P. R. WINTERS CO.
HARDWARE
84 Trapelo Road Belmont 1540

GREER'S
Beech and Trapelo Road Belmont 4185
Satisfaction from the use of the Better Grade of Fish.
Delicious Filet Shore Haddock 25c
Lemon Sole 29c Shore Haddock 10c
Fresh Halibut—Cape Scallops—Sea Scallops
—Clams—Fresh opened Crabmeat.
Phones BELmont 0122—0067

Belmont Taxi Service
Henry C. Whitmore Prop.
Six Cars for Service
46 Leonard Street
Belmont Center, Mass.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all our Customers and Friends.
MARCY BROS. & CO., Inc.
Main Office and Yard, 395 Concord Ave. Belmont 1200
Branch Office, 80 Trapelo Rd., Belmont 1300
WE SUPPLY EVERY FUEL NEED

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Advertising Records, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Commonwealth 4330. Advertising Records
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

Andrews
Hair Stylists
143 TREMONT ST. BOSTON
LIBerty 7347 DEVonshire 6833

Dr. Frederick W. Stone
Optometrist
120 TREMONT ST., Room 525
Han. 4155 Hours 9 to 5 P. M.

Greater Boston Funeral Service
Short & Williamson
FUNERAL HOMES
173 Brighton Avenue Allston Phone Sta. 4400
82 Trapelo Road Belmont Phone Bel. 3415

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Gowns — Federal National Linen Service Co. — Aprons Towels
Tel. HIGhlands 7330 1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
ANNUAL AFTER CHRISTMAS SALE DRESSES—$9.90

TIME TO RE-UPHOLSTER
Consult a Specialist
Our buying capacity and our superior workmanship enable us to be beyond competition both in price and quality. Any chair $14, divan $29. No extra charge for fixing springs.
H. OSCAR
124 Harvard Street Asp. 8261

Hewitt Smith Co.
Established 72 Years
COMPLETE OPTICAL DEPARTMENT
140 MAIN STREET TEL. 2115

Swedish Luncheonette And Food Shop
Sandwiches—Dinners
Home-Made Pastry
Christina Bergstrom Stanley Carlson
244 MAIN STREET

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

In Brookline It's
FREY'S
Start the Season right with a FREY'S Permanent Wave

Our FINGER WAVES are perfect
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Corner
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

HOLMBERG & DOUGLAS
Jewelers
HAMILTON, WALTHAM and ELGIN WATCHES
Buxton Leather Bill Folds and Keytainers
1332 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner
Phone Asp. 1436

RADLO MARKET
Choice Poultry, Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, Groceries
Everything for Your Christmas Table
BEECH-NUT PRODUCTS
1412 Beacon Street ASP. 7200

The Shop of Personal Attention
MRS. WICKEN
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlor
1372 BEACON STREET
(Coolidge Corner) TEL. ASP. 9025

CAMBRIDGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained: 57 Huron Avenue, Kirkland 5363, 9 to 12 daily. Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

Newspaper Stories for Group Guidance $1.61
By Dr. John M. Brewer and Mr. Charles H. Glidden
Stories of good deeds from all departments of life
Illustrated
Harvard Co-op Society
HARVARD SQUARE TRO. 3000

Ford — The New Ford V-8 for 1936
HIGH GRADE USED CARS
1934 Ford Coupe 295 1933 Ford Cab 300
1934 Ford Tudor 295
SEE MR. BRIGGS Tro. 9460
1230 Mass. Avenue Harvard Square

EVEREADY PRESTONE
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
Hardware Plumbing
26 Brattle St. Tro. 6760
Thanks for Your Patronage and Best Wishes for 1936

ANDERSON & RUFLI
QUALITY FURNITURE
Repairing, Reupholstering and Mattress Work
Phone Trowbridge 3344
30 DUNSTER STREET, CAMBRIDGE

CONSULT US ABOUT
Decorations
PAPERHANGING, KALSOMINING GRAINING and GLAZING
Prompt Service at Reasonable Prices.
Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET
Established 1891 Tel. Trowbridge 2508

A Happy New Year to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
George H. Stockwell
Quality Meats and Groceries
PROMPT DELIVERIES
36 Brattle Street Kir. 7515

COLBURN, Jeweler
Old Gold and Silver Bought for Cash
Fine Repairing in All Its Branches
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
14 BOYLSTON ST., HARVARD SQ. Tro. 5343

FISKE'S
Thanks His Friends and Patrons for Their Courtesies of the Past Year and Wishes Them a
Happy and Prosperous New Year
Fiske's Candy Shops
3 Brattle St. Harvard Sq. Cambridge — Hotel Statler Boston (Candy Only) — Payson Park Belmont
Custom Tailored Suits or Ready-to-Don Clothes
Quality Merchandise at Fair Prices
BOLTER COMPANY
1312 MASS. AVE. HARVARD SQ.

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt, Courteous Service

DEDHAM

UNION MARKET
JOHN T. FOSTER, *Prop.*
After-Christmas Needs

572 HIGH ST., DEDHAM, MASS.
Phones 0015, 0014 *Free Delivery*

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work Called For and Delivered in
Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville.

FITCHBURG

Clover Hill Farms, Inc.
King's Corner N. Leominster and Lunenburg Center
Chicken, Steak or Ham Dinner
Salads, Waffles, Sandwiches (large variety), Ice Cream, Sherbet, Ice Cream Soda
Milk, Cream, Eggs Delivered Daily

LESURE the FLORIST
5 PUTNAM STREET Tel 848
Member of F. T. D.

F. H. LANE CO.
Watch our announcements next week for our Special January Offerings for Men and Boys.

Penny Brun Shoppe
Our 15c loaves of bread have proved big winners.
558 Main St. Tel. 1854

Deposits next put on interest
January 1st
Dividends Are Paid Quarterly
WORCESTER NORTH SAVINGS INSTITUTION
288-294 MAIN STREET
SCHADLICH'S MARKET
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fish

72 Green Street Tel. 586

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

RED & WHITE FOOD STORES
CARLOAD SALE!
Blue and White Cut Wax Beans
No. 2 can 10c
3 No. 2 cans 29c
Doz. No. 2 cans $1.15
For sale at all Red & White Stores

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

HAVERHILL

TYPEWRITERS
Sold, Rented and Repaired
THE STATIONERY SHOP
27 WASHINGTON SQUARE TEL. 1472

INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
General Launderers
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. TEL. 164

HINGHAM

South Shore Coal Co., Inc.
WALTER F. SYKES, *Mgr.*
'blue coal'
Clearcoal Fuel and Range Oils—Wood
Old Company's Lehigh
SOUTH STREET HING. 0530

HOLYOKE

After Christmas COAT and DRESS SALE!
Fur Trimmed COATS All $39.50 and $49.50 Garments $37
Dressy Fur Trimmed COATS All $55 and $59.50 Garments $44
Sport and Utility COATS Entire Stock of $14.98 Coats $9.88
Street DRESSES $7.95 to $12.95 Frocks 2 for $9 $5 for 1
Dinner Gowns and FORMAL DRESSES Regularly $12.98 to $13.98 $9.88
Steiger's Ready-to-Wear Dept., Third Floor
STEIGER'S

SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

After Christmas
MARKDOWNS
FUR COATS
Buy your Fur Coat in this event—before prices advance.
RACCOON COATS
$129 – $138
$178 – $198
Cherry & Webb's

LEXINGTON

MARTIN'S FOR QUALITY
Hot Water Bottles
Electric Heating Pads
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0373

LOWELL

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
This Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL'S BIGGEST, BUSIEST and BEST STORE
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
After-Christmas Markdowns
COATS — DRESSES
at drastically lower prices.
Second Floor

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

Speaking of New Year Resolutions
Why not let yours be to replace your old furniture with new. Beautify your home.
Convenient Budget Plan
W. B. GIFFORD
97-99 MARKET STREET

Goddard Bros.
MARKET STREET LYNN
Our Sincere Wish for a Happy and Prosperous
NEW YEAR
After Christmas
MARKDOWNS
Throughout the Store
T. W. ROGERS CO.
Department Store Union St.

With the present similarity in Printing Prices -- Demand
MODERN PRINTCRAFT
JACKSON & PHILLIPS, INC.
515 Washington St., Lynn • *Breakers 4956*

HEAVY CREAM
LIGHT CREAM
GRADE "A" MILK
FAMILY MILK
MASON'S CREAMERY CO.
26 Sidney Avenue Tel. Breakers 7012

MALDEN

Spruce up your hair with a Permanent. Croquignole if you wish
WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
82 PLEASANT ST., Malden
Tel. 0465W

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

Walker Coal & Coke Co.
Complete Fuel Service
Range and Fuel Oil
Popular Prices Prompt Delivery
Our delivery service covers greater Boston.
ALL METERED TRUCKS
Egg, Stove and Nut Coal $12.50—Coke $10.45
"EUREKA" Certified-Guaranteed
Special C. O. D. Prices
70 Riverside Avenue Mystic 1123 or 1870

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858

Sinclair Hardware Co.
GIFTS — TOYS
GAMES
Medford Agent for MYSTIC WAX
Phone MYStic 2584 Medford Square

G. M. Allen's
Funeral Home
49 DUDLEY STREET
MEDFORD, MASS.
Tel. Mystic 0275

Home of Quality and Service
Medford Square Meat Shop
Wishes Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
A Happy and Prosperous New Year
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

P. VOLPE & SONS
Fruit and Vegetables
BASKETS OF FRUIT FOR ALL OCCASIONS OUR SPECIALTY
MEDFORD SQUARE
Telephone Mystic 0132, 0133

MELROSE

Melrose Florist Co.

Landscape Gardening Done
Plants, Cut Flowers, Shrubs, Evergreens
Floral Designs our Specialty
245 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Mel. 1628

CLINTON W. SPEAR
Telephone 0618
37 CENTRAL ST. WAKEFIELD, MASS.
Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Orangeade, Chocolate Syrup, Golden Guernsey Milk and Cream, either raw or pasteurized from the Alfalfa Farm, Topsfield, Mass. especially high-grade dairy with all regular Guernsey cattle, quality and cleanliness being the watchword. Your inspection invited. No better table milk produced.

Samoset Cleaners and Dyers
— 536 FRANKLIN STREET —
DRY CLEANING—DYEING
PRESSING—REPAIRING
All Laundry Services
We Call For and Deliver Phone MELrose 0180

ANDREWS MARKET
Groceries and Provisions
510 MAIN ST. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

New low prices for coal and coke
Oil contracts now at lower price
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture.
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av. Needham 1384

Needham Sales Inc.
SALES Ford SERVICE
CHAPEL ST. TEL. NEE. 1610

MARSHALL'S
914 GREAT PLAIN
"Good Things to Eat".
LUNCHEON and SUPPER DAILY
SUNDAY DINNERS

FUEL OIL
COAL — WOOD — COKE
Prompt Service
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL COMPANY
Highland Ave. Need. 0810 or 1613

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
808 Pleasant St. New Bedford Mass
30 Dartmouth, Mass
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

George E. Tripp
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

Parsons Laundry Co.
Incorporated
New Bedford's Finest Laundry
TELEPHONE 5000

Heating Plumbing
Sheet Metal Work
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
Res. Tel. 7934-R Edgewood Lane So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Shop Tel. 7934-W 206 Acushnet Ave. New Bedford, Mass.

NEWBURYPORT

Ball Band Rubber Footwear
It Pays to Buy the Best at
Thurlow's Family Shoe Store
11 STATE ST. NEWBURYPORT

NEWTON CENTER

BOND'S
Convenience Shop
Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK 99 Union Street

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many Nationally Advertised Products

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery—Undergarments
Washable Dresses—Hand Bags
Gloves—Handkerchiefs—Neckwear
Embroideries—Stamped Goods—Gifts
Greeting Cards

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Life Insurance and Annuities
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
68 MT. AUBURN ST. WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS
TEL. MIDDLESEX 0244
COAL—COKE—WOOD
DELIVERIES IN ALL THE NEWTONS
Watertown Belmont Waverley

NORWOOD

We Sell and Recommend
NEW ENGLAND COKE
JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC.
269 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0764

PITTSFIELD

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Eleven Million Dollars
WHY NOT START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT?

SEE NEXT PAGE

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

SMITH BROTHERS
COAL & OIL Co.
INCORPORATED
172 WEST STREET TEL. 7396

January
Clearance Sales
Now in Progress
Outstanding values in every department.

The WALLACE CO.
We'll Clean Your Things Quickly
PHONE 5506

SHALETT & SHEA
58 PARK STREET

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
WATCH, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 DUNHAM STREET Tel. 6996

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street Pittsfield

QUINCY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Granite 3582-M 8:30 to 11:30 a. m. Daily
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1590 HANCOCK STREET Gra. 4240

THESE SHORT DAYS
are difficult to dry clothes. Why bother when everything can be ironed for so little cost.
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
10 QUINCY AVENUE PRESIDENT 5000

HOWARD L. HILTZ
Representing
JOHN T. TREFRY & CO.
7 Temple Street, Quincy, Mass.
Tel. Hub. 4077

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1516 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE, TEL PRES 6735
RES., TEL BRAINTREE 1778

SHIP'S HAVEN

RESTAURANT FOOD SHOP
and
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra 3698

READING

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
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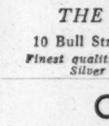
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Daily Features

NO MAN becomes a saint in his sleep.
—CHARLES KINGSLEY

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

The Snow Man's Hat

A SOFT snow had fallen in the night and Freddy hurried out early in the morning to make a snow man. Freddy had to be quick if he wanted to make a snow man because snow didn't stay long in the tiny city yard where he played.

"I must have some snowballs," said Freddy to himself.

"First I must have a big, big, big snowball. That will be the base of the snow man. Then I must have a big, big snowball. That will be the body. Then I must have a big snowball for the head. That will be one, two, three snowballs."

Freddy rolled and rolled until he had a big, big, big, snowball. It was hard work rolling this big ball, but Freddy finally got it to the corner of his city yard.

He wished he had someone to talk to about his big, big, big ball of snow, but no one was near, except a tiny dog that had wandered into the yard and stood watching Freddy part of the time. Sometimes he sniffed around in the snow as if he would like something to eat.

"That's a fine big ball," said Freddy to the dog.

The dog wagged his tail and said with his eyes, "Yes, it is."

The dog stayed very close to Freddy while the other two big snowballs were being rolled and put in their places. Freddy had a hard time getting the big, big snowball on top of the very big one which was the base of the snow man, but he pulled and hauled very hard until it was in its place.

Finally the snow man was finished

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Freddy Put the Pan on the Snow Man's Head

and it really looked very much like a man, Freddy thought. He clapped his hands and the dog barked and wagged his tail.

He found some tiny pieces of coal for eyes and nose and mouth, and an old broom to place in the funny snow man's arm.

"Where is his hat?" called out a friendly voice. It was the ash man who was passing through the alley with his truck.

"Oh," answered Freddy, "I forgot all about his hat. He will have to go bareheaded until mother comes home."

"What, such a fine gentleman without a hat," said the ash man. "That will never do; you must find a hat for him."

"What will we do for a hat, Gip?" asked Freddy looking at the dog which was still following him around.

"Yap, yap," said the dog.

"We must find a hat," continued Freddy.

"Yap, yap," said Gip again. And then he started to run from the yard as fast as he could go.

"Oh, Gip," called Freddy, "I didn't want you to go. Come back and help me some more. We can make another snow man."

But Gip was not in sight.

Freddy patted the funny snow man's head and coat, and put on snow ears that stuck out in a very funny fashion, but still the snow man did not look right without a hat.

Freddy was just starting to go into the house to warm his hands when he heard a funny growling sound. There at the gate stood Gip, and in his mouth was a dishpan. It was an old rusty dishpan with a hole in it, but Freddy saw right away that it was just the right hat for his funny snow man.

Freddy patted Gip and took the dishpan from his mouth. Then he turned the dishpan upside down and placed it on the snow man's round, white head.

"That is a fine hat on your snow gentleman," called the grocer's boy, who had just come with the groceries.

"Yes, it is," said Freddy, laughing.

"Yap, yap," said Gip, standing very close to Freddy and wagging his tail as hard as he could.

Guess Again

7.

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Has Italy withdrawn from the League of Nations? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
2. Is it true that Oklahoma was the first state to choose a state flower? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
3. Did Joshua succeed Moses as leader of the Children of Israel? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
4. Is the following sentence in the subjunctive mood: "If he were here, we should be able to start"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
5. Are "image" and "effigy" synonymous? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
6. Did Jonathan Swift write "A Tale of a Tub"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
7. Is one of the following words misspelled: changeable, vermilion, souvenir? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
8. Was the X-ray invented by an American? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
9. If you were to fly due south from Boston, would you pass to the east of Buenos Aires? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
10. Was the Mona Lisa painted by Leonardo da Vinci? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

(Answers appear on this page.)

In Lighter Vein

As Ordered

He liked showing off, and thought that the occasion of his dining with some friends at a restaurant would be a suitable one for exhibiting his talent.

"Waitah," he called, in a swaggering voice, "bring me some verulam and ova."

The waiter departed to execute the order, but there was a significant gleam in his eye.

About 15 minutes later he returned with a plate of ham and eggs.

"Bacon and eggs, sir!" he exclaimed. "In ordinary English it would be a shilling, but in classical language it costs half a crown. 'Let the punishment fit the crime,' as we used to say at Oxford! Anything else, sir?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Just the Thing

New Wifey: "The floors in this house are quite bad. Have you anything to—"

Grocer: "Certainly. You wish a package of floor wax."

New Wifey: "Oh, yes! Just the thing! And the ceilings are bad, too. I know you must carry sealing wax."

Certainly Not

Humble Guest: "Er—have you ever walked in your sleep, Sir John?"

Very Rich Man: "Certainly not. I may have motored."—*Pearson's.*

The Result

Miss Emily Post says potato chips may be eaten with the fingers.

Something tells us Miss Emily must have tried to spear one with a fork.—*Macon Telegraph.*

For the Scrapbook

The Bible

God, who has given the Bible, has also given us our reason with which to examine and understand it; and we are guilty before Him if we bury this talent in the earth and hide our Lord's money.—*J. F. Clarke.*

The Day's Gifts

The days are ever divine. They come and go like muffled and veiled figures; but they say nothing; and if we do not use the gifts they bring they carry them as silently away.—*Emerson.*

Reason

Reason is the director of man's will, discovering in action what is good, for the laws of well-doing are the dictates of right reason.—*Hooker.*

Ready to Play

Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by A. H. and E. S. Ward, Plainfield, N. J.
THROW IT!

Marie S. Kennedy, Philadelphia
WELL, COME ON!

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

White Elephant Shop

TWO young matrons who found it necessary to supplement their husband's earnings, opened a "white elephant shop" in a vacant store. Here people brought things they could no longer use: articles of clothing, house furnishings, etc. These were listed, and sold on commission.

Since there was no investment, and the sale would benefit both the person who needed the article and the one who had a "white elephant," the venture proved to be a popular one, and it paid well. Mrs. L. S. T.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: It is said that Finland's payment of her war debts has resulted in increasing American tourist travel by 50 per cent. American travelers naturally want to see one of the wonders of the world.

Judge: One auto manufacturer tests his cars by running them day and night till they fall apart. We get the same result by just letting a friend take ours for a week end.

El Paso World News: No job has been located for the returned prodigal, Jimmy Walker, but New York does what it can. It is setting up 19,000 new benches in the parks.

Punch: An eighty-year-old woman has just written her first novel. She is setting a splendid example for novelists as a class.

Providence News-Tribune: Perhaps the reason a woman office seeker usually isn't successful is that when she throws her hat into the ring, nobody can figure out what it is.

New Yorker: We are told that Mussolini's African adventure is going to cost a great deal more than he estimated, but he hasn't heard anything yet. Wait till he begins to run into bonus trouble.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: The average family consists of 4.1 persons, according to one estimate. The .1 person is father when he wants the car at the same time anyone else does.

Richmond (Va.) News: Nature evens things. Oil settles troubled waters and unsettles troubled lands.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Eligibility

Question: If bylaws give certain specifications for eligibility to office, who decides whether the specifications are met in a certain case? Does not the board decide, subject to reversal by the body?

Answer: Only the assembly can decide a question of interpretation of its bylaws. If the board decides, it does so at the risk of reversal upon motion by any member, duly seconded and carried.

The Magic Pencil—*The Beast Is Chained*

By STURGES

Having erased an exit, and then drawn a heavy stake and chain, Robin proceeds with the Magic Pencil to fasten the chain to the sleeping lioness. It is a delicate task. Sh-h!

Just in time! Robin repairs the breach in the cartoonist's border line and joins little Midge safely on the inside. But are they destined to spend the rest of their days there?

(The Magic Pencil Appears on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Parrot Should Know If Anyone Does*

By LE PELLEY

HELLO SUSIE — HOW DO YOU AND DORIE LEE LIKE THE PARROT WE GAVE YOU?
WE LIKE IT FINE — BUT WHAT'S ITS NAME ?
GOODNESS SAKE — I DON'T KNOW !
ASK THE PARROT !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Holiday Gifts*

By THE HAGERS

I WORE MY CHRISTMAS TIE, BRIGHT RED;
AND AT THE CORNER I MET TED.
HE CARRIED HIS NEW CHRISTMAS CANE,
A PRESENT FROM HIS COUSIN, JANE.
JOE WORE A BRAND-NEW PAIR OF SPATS,
AND JACK ONE OF HIS CHRISTMAS HATS.
I'M SURE, AS WE WALKED DOWN THE STREET,
WE GAVE THE DRAKEVILLE DUCKS A TREAT.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Cordially welcome" (C. B. C.)—The correspondent inquires about the correctness of the following sentence:

The public is cordially welcome.

"Welcome" is a predicate adjective, describing the subject, "public." An adjective may be modified by an adverb; and "cordially" is an adverb which explains how welcome the public is.

The point may be raised that guests who are welcome are received gladly into the host's company; and that, therefore, "cordially" really adds nothing to the deep significance of "welcome." We have heard, however, of welcomes which were not cordial; and we submit, further, that nothing is to be lost by offering the assurance that the welcome will be from the heart (Latin *cor*, "heart").

"May" or "might" (K. G.)—The correspondent asks which of the following sentences is correct:

1. It may be worth investigating.
2. It might be worth investigating.

Both are correct, depending on the shade of meaning intended. As a modal auxiliary verb, "may" expresses a greater degree of possibility than "might." For example: "This clue may be worth investigating, for the man used to live in this neighborhood"; "This clue might be worth investigating, but I have reason to doubt it."

Yourself (K. G.)—The correspondent writes:

I frequently have the following dictated to me, which grates on me as being incorrect, although I do not know the rule:

"With best wishes to Mrs. —— and yourself. . . ."

"Yourself" is mainly used emphatically ("You, yourself, did it"; "Did you do it yourself?") or reflexively ("You must defend yourself"; "Did you strike yourself?"). Some writers, however, do not hesitate to use it as a subject nominative ("Yourself must come"), and others slip easily into the habit of writing "yourself" as a simple objective, as in the inquirer's sentence. But we should much prefer to see the "-self" words reserved for emphatic or reflexive uses. We should recast the sentence to: "With best wishes to Mrs. —— and you" (or "to you and Mrs. ——").

"Shall" or "should" (K. G.)—The inquirer is puzzled about which of the following sentences is correct:

1. If further information is required I shall be glad to furnish it.
2. If further information is required I should be glad to furnish it.

The first sentence is correct; the mood is indicative throughout. The second sentence is faulty in that the principal clause ("I should be glad to furnish it") is subjunctive in effect, while the subordinate clause is indicative. The second sentence would be correct if the subordinate clause were changed to: "If further information be (or were to be, or should be) required. . . ."

Daily Anecdote

The Boy Rudyard

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AS a boy, Rudyard Kipling evidently displayed the same qualities which later characterized him as a man. When very young he accompanied his father on a sea voyage. Left to his own resources on deck, after the elder Kipling had gone below, he created considerable commotion as he crawled far out on a yard arm. An officer rushed below and banging on the Kipling stateroom door, shouted; "Sir, your boy has crawled out on the yard arm. If he lets go he'll be drowned."

Relieved to know that nothing more serious had been the cause of the stir he had heard above him, the father answered; "Yes—but he won't let go."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Gift That Brought Joy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A YOUNG girl attending an art class of the public schools of a large city was given a small box (12x4x6) to decorate as a Christmas project. Each pupil who could do so was then asked to fill a box with gifts suitable for an inmate of a home for elderly men.

This girl took 60 cents from her allowance and, remembering that her grandfather had enjoyed opening many small packages containing useful gifts rather than one large one, purchased from a 10-cent store the following items which the small box would accommodate:

2 Handkerchiefs	10 cents
Toothbrush	10 cents
Toothpaste	10 cents
Shaving cream	10 cents
Wash cloth and soap	10 cents
Package of mints in cellophane	10 cents

These she wrapped separately in tissue paper, with gay ribbons and stickers for adornment, and was happy when her teacher commended her thoughtfulness.

Later she confided to her mother that preparing this gift had given her more joy than the selections she had made for friends. Thus is many a young heart taught to value and express unselfish giving.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 33

D. From Death of Joshua to Call of Saul (con't).

2. The Fifteen Judges (con't).

Confusion, civil and religious, Judges chs. 17-21
Story of Micah (idolatry) and the Levites, chs 17-18
Abuse between the Benjamites and the other tribes in consequence, chs. 20-21
Samuel's vision and prophetic call in Shiloh, I Sam. ch. 3
Samuel, the fifteenth judge, I Sam. 7:6, 15
Samuel (Hebrew name of God, interpreted "asked or heard of God"), I Sam. 1:20
Son of Elkanah and Hannah (line of Ephraim), I Sam. 1:1-20
Samuel pledged to God, 1:11, 24-28
Hannah's song of gratitude, 2:1-10
Samuel's career began early; ministered before Eli, the priest, 2:11
Corruption in Israel, 2:12-36
Appointed to a delicate mission, prophet-priest, 3:1-21
Philistines take the ark at Ebenezer and slay Hophni and Phinehas, sons of Eli; death of Eli and wife of Phinehas, ch. 4
Ark of the temple is set up in the house of Dagon, 5:1-5
Philistines suffer 7 months with plagues and restore the ark to Joshua, the Beth-shemite, with presents, ch. 6
After 20 years ark brought to the house of Abinadab, 7:1-3
As a judge, Samuel visits Bethel, Gilgal, Mizpah and Ramah, 7:15-16
His home is at Ramah, 7:17
Demand of the people for a king, ch. 8
Makes his sons judges over Israel, 8:1-3
As a prophet, 10:5-6 (see Acts 3:24; 13:20)
Saul chosen to be king, ch. 9
Samuel anoints Saul king, ch. 10
Resigns his charge as judge, ch. 12
Reproves Saul for making the burnt-offering, 13:11-15
Saul again reproved and rejected as king, 15:1-23
Choice of David to be king, 15:1-11
Anoints David as Saul's successor, 16:12-13
David complains to Samuel of Saul's treatment, 19:18
Death and burial, 25:1
According to Josephus, at the age of 70 and "was buried in the city of David"

(To Be Continued Daily)

Guess Again Answers (7)

1. No.
2. Yes. She selected the mistletoe in 1893.
3. Yes.
4. Yes. It deals with a supposition contrary to fact.
5. Yes.
6. Yes.
7. No.
8. No; by a German, Roentgen, in 1895.
9. No; more than 750 miles to the west.
10. Yes.

Thanksgiving

WE GIVE Thee thanks, O Lord!
Not for the armed legions, marching in their might,
Not for the glory of the well-earned fight
Where brave men slay their brothers also brave;
But for the millions of Thy sons who work—
And do Thy task with joy,—and never shirk,
And deem the idle man a burdened slave:
For these, O Lord, our thanks!
—*Robert Bridges.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) • • — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Are We Helpless?

MR. LLOYD GEORGE cannot be accused of excessive optimism when he says that the present condition of trade in Great Britain is one of "boom." An optimist would prefer to think that the tide was only halfway toward high-water mark, rather than that it had already touched its highest at so low a level.

If this is a boom, then what, comes the obvious rejoinder, are we to expect from the next slump? The registered unemployed in Britain are 1,000,000 fewer than they were two years ago; but they are still 800,000 more than they were in the prosperous summer of 1929. The export trade has been steadily creeping up during the last year; but it is much below the level of the prosperity period. Internal trade in the south of Britain is flourishing; but is still languishing in the north. Production is increasing in the basic industries, but is not back to the place of seven years ago.

The pendulum which swings from boom to slump and from slump to boom appears to be still in operation. Neither Great Britain nor any other civilized country could be satisfied with such a state of affairs even if the pendulum moved with regularity. But it does not.

The number of persons employed in Great Britain is now as great as it has ever been. But the number of persons unemployed is still officially over 1,900,000. The population has been expanding, but the needs arising from expansion are not met, either by the old machinery of emigration, or by the opening of new foreign markets on an adequate scale. Recovery to the old high level seems impossible; descent to lower economic levels seems probable in the future—that is, if we accept the fatalistic assumption that the economic tides must continue their ceaseless ebb and flow.

But need we assume this? Must there be a tide? Need the course of trade swing to and fro, pendulum-wise? Are we, in fact, helpless victims of economic law? Are there no resources of natural science, organization and government to prevent these recurrent slumps and booms which appear to justify the reproaches of the Socialist against the capitalist system?

A committee of the League of Nations has indicated one way in which the alternations might be averted—by the careful, deliberate, large-scale preparation of useful public works (devised beforehand in periods of prosperity), which can be accelerated when employment is bad and slowed down when it is good. This policy implies, not flurried, spasmodic efforts in times of crisis, but a farsighted program thought out beforehand.

Another remedy—demanded by the increasing efficiency of mechanism in industry—is a wider spread of work to keep more people in employment. This means a shorter working week.

More important than either of these is the taking of steps to stimulate consumption. A Geneva report has shown that there is no country in the world which has not a large proportion of its population undernourished and insufficiently provided with the necessaries of life.

To these three tasks "capitalist democracy" must devote itself during the next few years if it is to meet the powerful case brought against it by those who wish its destruction.

Lindbergh and the Press

FURTHER information about conditions which sent the Lindberghs into exile confirms the Monitor's conviction that sensational newspapers more than kidnapers are responsible.

Even humiliation before the world may be welcome if it shocks America into more active efforts to check crime. But merely making crime the scapegoat may be too easy a salving of the national conscience. As Senator Norris has very well said, merely passing more stringent laws will not end the basic evils; only real reformation will do that.

And probably the key to reformation is a clearer recognition of what is wrong. Curiosity, indecent and insatiable, recognizing no rights of the individual to privacy and freedom to live normally, is more of an offender in this case than is crime. Americans know that their country's crime record is the worst in the world; they do not yet realize that other countries have standards of individual liberty which will not tolerate the tyranny practiced by the yellow press in America as a matter of course.

The Monitor is publishing today a review of Colonel Lindbergh's relations with the American press by Arthur T. Robb, managing editor of Editor and Publisher. Mr. Robb properly points out that the flier has an unusual antipathy for publicity and has often been resentful and less than skillful in his treatment of reporters and photographers. It is true, too, that most of the Colonel's troubles have been with a few of the yellower sheets. Yet when that is said, the very record Mr. Robb presents is evidence enough of the intolerable hounding with which the Lindbergh family have battled.

Unless one has been besieged in his home, has had his life endangered on scores of landing fields, has had every move even on his wedding trip watched by news spies, has been forced to his wits' end to circumvent photographers who honor no plea for a second son after one feels the first has had "the finger" put on him by undue publicity—unless one has had just a taste of Colonel Lindbergh's experience with a press that respects no law and knows no decency—it may not be possible to understand that this is a retreat after repeated defeats by unfair odds.

But we ought not to have such experiences before we learn to appreciate the need for reform. Nor need we think this is a tyranny practiced only on the rich and famous. No one has to talk to the reporters—unless he fears having a false story put in his mouth. But even a "Kingfish" had no perfect protection against the news camera. And every day we see the unfair publication of pictures of people convicted of no crime, possibly accused without reason, and the pictures of many innocents merely because they have some supposed connection with some person or thing the papers regard as news.

This may not seem a serious thing; but it is a pervading and pernicious form of oppression. It is safe to say that many of the pictures in the tabloids would never be published if the subjects had the power to prevent it. And lack of power, or of the position to protest as Lindbergh has, should only enforce the need for public opinion to guard private rights.

Managing the Money Brakes

THE mounting of the excess reserves of the member banks of the Federal Reserve System to well over $3,000,000,000 has precipitated a vigorous discussion in Wall Street on a theme not heard in America for the last six years. This theme is how to establish checks on rising business confidence. It is becoming as serious in bankers' minds as until recently was the problem of how to stem distrust and promote confidence.

Excess reserves constitute the spare funds over and above those required to back deposit liabilities. They represent a tremendous volume of lendable capacity—the lending spree in the '20's got away when excess reserves amounted to only $600,000,000. Should the Federal Reserve System take steps now to reduce this surplus (which it can do by the simple expedient of increasing the requirement of reserves against deposit liabilities) before returning confidence runs into speculation? This is the "brake" on credit expansion most often talked of. In answer to the bankers, who say yes, Chairman Eccles, of the Federal Reserve Board, says no. Alone among the bankers S. Parker Gilbert supports him. The endorsement is authoritative; for Mr. Gilbert, after a brilliant period as Under Secretary of the Treasury, attained world renown as Agent General of Reparation Payments, and is now a partner in the Morgan firm.

Mr. Gilbert's arguments, given in a two-column letter to the New York Times, are based upon the contentions that so far there has been no undue credit expansion and that measures to curtail reserves might check recovery "just as it is well begun." They deserve careful consideration. Any application of the brakes at this time of budding confidence might have disastrous consequences. The reminder was given in our financial columns recently of how disastrous such action can be. In January, 1919, the Reserve Bank of New York used a brake in raising its rediscount rate to 7 per cent; in the next 18 months commodity prices fell 50 per cent. In August, 1929, the rate was raised to 6 per cent, and stock prices dropped about 40 per cent.

None will deny, however, that the country expects the financial authorities to step on the brakes before speculation gets away to a head start. Memory is not so short that it does not recall what happened in the '20's. The problem is: When and how? Managing money, as the British Macmillan Committee said, back in 1931, is more an art than a science, and for that reason the new Federal Reserve Board, which has yet to be appointed, should be composed of the country's most sagacious experts.

A Gentleman of the Press

FOR over fifty years in newspaper work, James P. Hornaday, dean of the Washington press corps, proved that wise tolerance is a good substitute for cynicism in chronicling and interpreting the great affairs of his day. His career was a daily embodiment of modest and quiet gentlemanliness. He knew all that was going on; a lifetime in the business had thrown his way all the "inside" details which so often make cynics of newspapermen. It did not do so in his case. He always saw the gold in human character, and made allowance for the dross.

His sort of newspaper work was a daily antithesis of the thing that drove the Lindbergh family from the United States. Perhaps his most typical phrase, used in discussing this one or that about whom the world had discovered some sordid gossip, was: "Well, all the same, he was a fine man. . . . I remember when he . . ." and Mr. Hornaday would recall an act of wisdom, or kindness, or statesmanship of the character under discussion. There was nothing naïve in his tolerance; it was true realism.

Hence the world recognized and respects this outlook, and pays its tribute to a newspaperman who never found it necessary to deviate from the highest standards of the gentleman.

Masonry and Revolt

Book News of the Day

BERNARD FAŸ'S REVOLUTION AND FREEMASONRY, 1680-1800 (Boston: Little, Brown. $3) is an absorbing rationalization of a thesis that scarcely deserves to be mentioned. His proposition, briefly, is that Freemasonry supplied both organization and leadership to the forces which were making for change in the political and social life of the eighteenth century, and set up a framework upon which the great revolutions which occurred in America and in Europe at the end of the century were erected. This was brought about by a change in the point of view of the great middle class, fostered and developed by the agency of Freemasonry.

For many centuries before the middle of the eighteenth the eyes of all cultured and influential men were focused on former times. It was generally believed that the golden age of man lay in the dim past and that for many centuries civilization had simply been retrogressing, slipping gradually but steadily into a state of complete misery. The Renaissance was, after all, simply a rediscovery of the glories of the classical cultures.

During the eighteenth century this ancestor worship or mass inferiority complex, as you choose to call it, disappeared, and in its place there appeared the forward-looking, optimistic point of view which goes by the name of modern. As M. Faÿ puts it: "This new faith in the future of humanity that spread in the eighteenth century was not simply an abstract fact or a mental force. It became a social force and a concrete fact through the agency of Freemasonry, which at once accepted it and advocated it; the great historical importance of modern Freemasonry results from this attitude that it took then and to which it has since consistently adhered. Thus Freemasonry has become the most efficient social power of the civilized world. But it has been a hidden power, difficult to trace, to describe and to define. Consequently most historians have avoided treating it seriously and giving it due credit."

If M. Faÿ had used the word emphasis in the place of credit, he would have remained on less controversial ground. Most contemporary historians would agree that Freemasonry played a part in the great change of point of view which occurred during the eighteenth century, but very few would concede the major role which M. Faÿ attempts to establish for it. This does not, however, detract from the brilliance of his case or the absorbing interest of his narrative. Readers of this book who fail entirely to agree with its premise will nevertheless learn much about the eighteenth century which they may not have known before. Such figures as Anthony Hamilton, author of the great eighteenth-century best seller, "Memoirs of the Comte de Grammont," and the fabulous astrologist Comte de Boulainvilliers, who discovered in the stars the dates of everybody's passing, including his own—though not always with entire accuracy—and John Theophilus Desaughiers, the first popularizer of natural science, are described in a way which makes the book worth reading, regardless of its thesis. J. P.

Between Two Worlds

PEOPLE do not take pleasure cruises on the Red Sea, for it is considered an insufferably hot and uninteresting strip of water. Its one redeeming trait, according to travelers, is that it is only four days long. But I found it entrancing.

It was night. A double darkness reigned, arising from the water and descending from the sky. A vast primeval silence covered the sea. My fellow passengers had retired early, leaving me alone. I heard nothing but the "crunch-a-crunch" of the propellers and the clanking of the rudder machinery.

Gendreau

A friendly breeze stole out of the blackness and enveloped me. I was as a child. Mother Red Sea had come, taken me in her arms, carried me far from a hot and hectic world and was singing me to sleep with songs so gentle that I could not hear them. To make her ministrations still more perfect, she had blown out the moon and turned down all the stars very low.

I greatly rejoiced in this maternal care, because I had just come from hot, hostile Ethiopia. Ten weeks I had lived in a land of wild extremes. There had been vast expanses of low sandy wastes, sweltering in heat, of high plateaux deluged in torrential rains and shivering with cold, of yawning canyons, towering peaks, luxuriant jungles teeming with life, and of dry barren cliffs shunned even by snakes and jackals.

But I had been mostly shut up in one town, Addis Ababa. There was squalor, poverty and dirt, pride, injustice and inordinate pretensions.

* * *

Many times daily I had toiled up steep hills, gasping for breath in the rarefied atmosphere. I had knocked at the doors of ministerial figureheads who were usually absent. I had visited a press bureau which was ever devoid of news. I had patiently waited in the antechambers of poorly informed diplomats. I had scrambled with my colleagues for rare and meager communications. I had joined the semiweekly "riot" to get my letters into the mail train, and had elbowed in with fellow elbowers to push my telegram through the inhospitable little window of the radio station and have it duly passed on to take its belated place in a never exhausted pile.

I had surreptitiously paid every mysterious-looking person in town for news which usually proved false. I had conspired with friends and competitors in order to beat competitors and friends to scoops which never materialized. I had tried to cover a practically nonexistent war, along a thousand-mile front, at least 500 miles away with no good line of communication between it and me. I had spent enough on taxis to buy a castle in Spain or half of the oases in the Ogaden. I had often risen very early and retired very late at the end of a daily grind not much less prosaic than that of a bookkeeper in a New York laundry.

The general staff utterly refused to let us go into the interior of the country, so I hardly got a glimpse of what I imagine is the real Africa. Of course, I heard hyenas every night, but what's a hyena. I was confronted by no lion except the golden one before the railway station. No gorilla ever came lumbering down my path. No boa constrictor ever swung out of a thorn tree to laugh in my face. So Africa had been to me a land of frustration, a mirage not even seen, much less attained.

Now on Mother Red Sea squalor was all over. And above all, loneliness. Deserts are lonely. Bare mountain peaks are lonely. Panthers, prairies are lonely. The inability to live into the lives of those about you makes you lonely.

So for the first time in my life I said good-by to a field of work without many regrets. Good-by, blistering sands. Good-by, torrential rains. Good-by, poor ragged men, trotting days with staggering loads upon your heads! Good-by, bent grandmothers, trudging up endless hills with giant bundles of wood on your backs! Good-by, soldiers, gathering from ill-governed distant provinces and following to distant fronts chiefs who have done naught but exploit you! Good-by, serfs! Good-by, slaves! Good-by, wasted land and thwarted people! Good-by fourscore comrades, frantically searching for news that isn't there!

I was in such a mood when Mother Red Sea took me in her arms. Not of self-pity, but of relief, of gratitude and expectation.

* * *

Of course, this sea, too, is lonely, but in a different way. The ship is almost empty. The water is silent and still. We meet no other vessels. We hear no music. No one dances in the saloon.

But I like this loneliness. It brings rest and not frustration. There is no strain, no friction, only harmony and peace.

I looked over a pile of magazines neatly arranged on the reading room tables. They told me of the countries from which I had been absent three months. Some of the magazines were old, others new, and I was surprised to note that the date was a matter of complete indifference. They were all alike, each revealing a world of beauty and of strife.

And each teemed with a ballyhoo. They were all tooting something, playing up something, trying to put something over. Chewing gum or tooth paste, soap or a movie star, an actress or a book, a hero, or a social set, a race horse, or a prize fighter. They abounded in social pretensions. Authors and editors were bowing and scraping before grandees strangely like retainers before big chiefs in Addis Ababa.

* * *

It is, of course, a rich and beautiful world of heroism, noble love, beauty and high revelation to which I return, a world which many generations of geniuses and saints have made. But one must pierce to it through a great barrage of noise and screeching.

I am glad to spend two more nights on the silent Red Sea. I have no rivals or "opposition" here. I have no stairs to climb, no doors at which to knock or wait. I envy not nor boast, neither make pretensions. My board and passage are paid. For my daily glass of lemonade I give a Red Sea check.

It is not hot nor cold. There is no bustle and no delay. No one strives to impress or to surprise his fellows. There are no knockers, no beggars, no peddlers and no boosters. No flags are waved, no tocsins rung. No woman seeks a conquest; no man plans a triumph. There are no "close-ups," no "low downs," no papers, no movies, no meetings.

It's a Red Sea interlude between two epochs; a waterway between two worlds. Gracious Mother Red Sea gives me four days of perfect peace. R. H. MARKHAM.

Religious Freedom

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was rather a striking thing that President Roosevelt should have chosen his recent appearance at Notre Dame, a prominent Roman Catholic university, as an occasion for espousing the American constitutional policy of freedom of worship.

From one point of view this was a popular sentiment to voice under the circumstances, for the Roman Catholic Church has often welcomed the protection of that rule in the United States and many of its leaders have subscribed to it. Yet in the light of another set of authorities, the President's words seem bold almost to the point of temerity.

The Rev. John A. Ryan in his book, "The State and the Church," written for the National Catholic Welfare Council, quotes Pope Leo XIII in asserting that the state should officially recognize the Roman Catholic religion as the religion of the commonwealth. Whether this recognition implies the non-intolerance of other religions depends, says Dr. Ryan, on circumstances and what is meant by toleration. He acknowledges that religious liberty may be justified by expediency or constitutional provisions.

"But," he continues, "constitutions can be changed, and non-Catholic sects may decline to such a point that the political proscription of them may become feasible and expedient. What protection would they then have against a Catholic state? The latter could logically tolerate only such religious activities as were confined to the members of the dissenting group. It could not permit them to carry on general propaganda nor accord their organization certain privileges that had formerly been extended to all religious corporations, for example, exemption from taxation."

Does it not seem rather an anomaly that the Roman church must rely upon what Dr. Ryan calls "the Protestant principle of private judgment" in claiming equal treatment where it is in the minority yet avowedly would deny that postulate if it could? Would not that church gain greater sympathy in its complaints of persecution, as recently in Mexico, if it would recognize the rights of conscience as a matter of conviction and not of expediency?

Under the circumstances, many Americans will pledge themselves anew to hold aloft what President Roosevelt spoke of as "the great torch of liberty of human thought, liberty of human conscience." N. T.

Washington, D. C.

The Reciprocal Tariff

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to your editorial, "Consistency for Farmers," let me say that the annual convention of the National Grange, held in Sacramento last month, did not ask that the United States should rescind the trade agreement just negotiated with Canada. Attention was called to the fact, however, that under the "most-favored-nation policy," to which this country is committed, we will be making tariff concessions to many nations under the provisions of the Canadian pact, while receiving concessions from one nation alone, Canada.

The demand of the Grange was to the effect that if the trade treaties into which we have entered with virtually all the leading nations of the world, and which contain the "most-favored-nation" clause, could not be abrogated or rescinded, the reciprocal tariff act, passed in 1934, should be repealed.

The attitude of the Grange is that so long as the protective system prevails, the American farmer is entitled to the American market in the case of farm commodities that can be advantageously produced in any part of our country. FRED BRENCKMAN,

Washington Representative of Natl. Grange

Washington, D. C.

"Access to Abundance"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article, "Access to Abundance," by Ramsay Muir, in The Christian Science Monitor, is one that gives cause for gratitude. The proposal to share the wealth of the tropics equally between all nations that desire to trade is so fair that any but an affirmative answer to its demands on world relationship is difficult to conceive.

It might be possible for the League of Nations to make a survey of the entire earth as to its remaining land suitable for colonization; what race or nation could best settle in the various empty or sparsely occupied sections; always keeping in mind the welfare of all. This would not necessarily involve any change in the present national control until a territory became able to exercise the rights of a free nation, at which time the Mandates Commission of the League could arrange for independence, or, if preferred, the new nation might be affiliated with the mother country in the manner of the different parts of the British Empire.

The efforts of the League of Nations to bring about world peace and security are worthy of better support than they are receiving. It is too easy to leave the League, or to refuse to co-operate with it. It should cost a nation something to refuse to work with the League. Why not a reduction of tariffs between the nations belonging to the League? If tariffs were reduced, 5 per cent each year, beginning with 1937, until a total of 25 per cent was reached, what a stampede there would be for League membership !Perhaps so great a reduction is too radical, but a movement along this line should be successful.

Vancouver, Wash. P. L. WEEKS

The Wide Horizon

Business Talks to the Farmer

[Excerpts From an Address Before the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago]

By Gen. R. E. Wood

President, Sears, Roebuck & Co.

PERHAPS more than other businessmen, I can appreciate the farm problem. For fifty years my firm has done business on a national scale with the farmers of the nation, north, south, east and west. . . . As the farmer prospers, so do we prosper; as his income falls, so does ours. . . .

Did factory and store wages decline because of the decline in farm income, or did the farm income decline because of the decrease in factory wages? I believe that industrial wages and pay rolls are almost wholly dependent on farm income. The United States is the foremost industrial nation in the world, it is likewise the leading agricultural nation in the world. There are 6,000,000 farms, but the small town storekeeper, doctor and lawyer are just as dependent for their income on agriculture as the farmer himself.

You frequently see the statement that farmers constitute scarcely 25 per cent of the gainfully employed, but this statement does not tell the story, for 40 per cent of our population is directly dependent on agriculture, and the other 60 per cent of the population is indirectly dependent on agriculture as the source of primary wealth.

Cities like Dallas, Minneapolis and Kansas City feel at once the impact of loss of farm income. Short crops or low farm prices or both, are immediately felt in those cities. But the industrial East, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States have been slow to realize the effect of farm income on their welfare. In the last analysis, the salary of the bank clerk in New York City will ultimately come to the level of cotton, wheat and corn prices. If the depression had continued, the worker in New York and Boston would have come to a level in wages and salaries of five-cent cotton and ten-cent corn.

* * *

Manufacturing pay rolls in the United States have risen and are rising, and they are rising about in proportion to the rise in farm income. Yet if the cost of living rises faster than wages or pay rolls, there is no real gain to the industrial worker. There has been a very decided increase in the costs of certain foods, particularly of those commodities most affected by the great drought, but the sum total of the items that go into the cost of living of the ordinary worker have increased relatively little. It did very little good to the industrial worker in Detroit to have pork chops low in 1932, for he was either out of work or working very short hours at a very low rate of pay. In 1935, pork chops have risen, but the worker's cost of living has not risen in anything like the proportion to the increase of his income from 1932 to 1935.

From the economic side, when a country is almost equally divided between manufacturing industry and agriculture, there is bound to be a farm problem when there is a high protective tariff. If there were no tariff, there would be relatively little justification for farm aid from the economic side. This is a fact that the manufacturers of New England and the Middle Atlantic States have persistently ignored.

Now, I do not believe you can eliminate the tariff without causing very severe injury to the whole body of industry. As long as there are the present great differences in living standards between the workers of the different races of the world, you cannot withdraw this protection to the American manufacturer and his employees. You may modify the tariff but you cannot eliminate it. On the other hand, as long as a great body of our farmers have to export their products and sell in a world market, you must have an AAA or some method of giving an equivalent of tariff protection to the farmer.

* * *

The Brookings Institute has recently completed its studies of economic conditions in the United States. I believe firmly in their main premise, which is, that it is the main function of capitalism to produce and distribute goods to the people at the lowest possible prices, consistent with fair profits and fair wages. As we advance in technology, we must give the people the benefit of lowered prices.

This is also true of agriculture. The industrial worker cannot be expected to pay in the cost of his food, interest on inflated farm land values or, for that matter, for the cost of inefficient or wasteful farming. He should and must pay a price consistent with a fair return on the capital and labor on the average farm. It is better for the farmer, as well as the manufacturer and the merchant, to get larger volume with moderate prices, rather than low volume with high prices.

It is the patriotic duty of every American industrialist to do everything in his power to promote the stability and the prosperity of the American farmer. It is equally the duty of labor, for, in the last analysis, the jobs and wages of labor depend on the flow of new primary wealth from the farm.

We cannot build on a firm foundation unless we keep this country in balance. If any of the leading groups—whether capital, labor or agriculture—gets too greedy, wants too much for its share, we will get out of balance, and we will sow the seeds of another upset. I hope the depression has taught all of us that one simple fact.

Mirror of Opinion

The Beaux Arts Ball

THE imp assigned this year to the job of planting in a committee chairman's mind the theme of the Beaux Arts ball must subsist entirely on wormwood. In view of the misery of the times, a more bitterly appropriate motif could scarcely have been conceived than a durbar of India, land of millionaire princes and miserable paupers. . . .

In satins and brocades and jeweled headdresses to carry out the illusion of the East, the gay party swirled through the evening to the dulcet strains of four orchestras. . . . A lady representing the "Sacred White Peacock of India" led this procession arrayed in a costume reported to have cost $5000. . . .

Cynics will find plenty of evidence in this ill-timed display of wealth tending to sustain their contention that civilization is wavering at the top as well as the bottom.—*Washington (D. C.) Post.*